# The Times.

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**THE TIMES**

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## Wayside Gleanings.

FOR THE TIMES.

### To M. W. Mul's

"Wilt thou remember me."

I'll think of thee where'er I roam,
Where'er my resting place my be
'Mid wild woods' shade, 'mid ocean foam,
I'll think of thee.

I'll think of thee, in distant climes 'neath other skies
Where blooms the land or heaves the sea—
My heart's best wishes warm shall rise
To heaven for thee.

When day light flings her parting gleams,
And wakes thy vesper thoughts of me;
And when the ruddy morning beams,
I'll think of thee.

When minstrel's melting streams recall
Thy well remember'd melody;
Each accent, soft and dying fall,
Shall breathe of thee.

Should beauty charm or joy beguile,
And care and sorrow from me flee,
I'll not forget thy cunning smile,
But think of thee.

And should mishap my steps attend,
And loved ones all be torn from me
I'll still remember thou'rt my friend,
Still think of thee.

MEDORA.

FOR THE TIMES.

"Friendship is no plant of hasty growth;
Tho' planted in esteem's deep fixed soil,
The gradual culture of kind intercourse
Must bring it to perfection."

Friendship is an attachment between persons of congenial dispositions, habits, and pursuits. It has its origin in the nature and condition of man. He is a social creature, and naturally loves to frequent the society and enjoy the affections of those who are himself; he is, also, individually a feeble creature, and a sense of this weakness renders friendship indispensable to him. When he has all other enjoyments within his reach, he still finds his happiness incomplete, unless participated by one whom he considers his friend. When in difficulty and distress, he looks around for advice, assistance and consolation; no wonder therefore, that a sentiment of such importance to man should have been so frequently and so largely considered. With some it is nominal, rather than real, and with others it is regulated entirely by self-interest, yet it would, no doubt, not be impossible to produce from every rank in life and from every state of society, instances of sincere and disinterested friendship, creditable to human nature and to the *age in which we live*. There are some people in the world, (but I hope for the honor of human nature the number is but small,) who pretend to doubt the reality of *true* friendship, and in vindication of this absurd principle, unblushingly assent that the human heart is too fluctuating, visionary and unable to cherish this, or any other virtue which elevates human nature.

The interesting history of *Damon* and *Pythias*, the former of whom was condemned to death by the Syracusian Tyrant, is demonstrative that *unfeigned* and *lasting* friendship can live and be nurtured in the breasts of the virtuous and the good, and when brought to bear upon the minds of its possessors, a lustre of the most brilliant hue is shed around them, which the tongue of envy and malice can never tarnish. The beauty and excellency of this virtue, when duly appreciated, has a tendency of softening the adamantine heart, and woos the fierceness and savage nature of the lion into the meekness of the innocent lamb. Misanthropy is compelled to acknowledge its superiority over every sordid consideration, and selfishness is forced to succumb to its bewitching influence. Those who have the ties of mutual friendship to bind them, must feel an unusual pleasure (mingled with delight) in the interchange of civilities which spring from warm and benevolent hearts. What would be more intolerable than the consciousness that in all the wide world, *not one heart* beat in unison with our own. On the other hand to possess a real friend,—a friend who will council, instruct, assist; who will bear a willing part in our calamity, and cordially rejoice when the hour of happiness returns, is a pleasure of soul, indescribable. It must be remembered, that all who assume the name of friends are not entitled to our confidence.

MOLLIE.

Randolph, 1856.

FOR THE TIMES.

### "Let the Light Enter."*

BY BEATRICE.

When grief and sin my form has bow'd,
While bending 'neath thy chast'ning rod,
I call on Thee, Almighty God,
Let the light enter!

When doubt and fear my bosom fills,
And anguish keen, my pail heart thrills,
Wilt Thou, O God, be with me still?
Let the light enter!

When on life's stormy ocean tost,
I deeply mourn the lov'd and lost,
Teach me to meekly bear the cross;
Let the light enter!

Oh, guide me with thy own right hand,
Teach me to bow at thy command,
Keep in my view the Promised Land;
Let the light enter!

When chill'd by Death, my mortal frame
Shrinks from the strife. O, *then* I claim,
Light through the valley, in this name—
Let the light enter!

Reading, Mass.

* Last words of Goethe.

## Literary.

FOR THE TIMES.

☞ There is much poetic beauty and real truth in the following sketh by that talented and accomplished Virginian lady Miss Butt. R. G. S.

### "Departed Worth."

BY MARTHA HAINES BUTT.

Silence reigneth, for death, with noiseless tread, hath entered the household. Lo! what a mass of rich drapery meets the eye; what superb carpets, what an array of mirrors, reflecting the forms of spectators. Silence around; ay! for surely death is there.

The man upon whom fortune hath lavished her many gifts, now lies in the cold embrace of that sleep, from whence there is no waking on earth. The richly finished coffin is brought, and the precious remains, clad in finest fabric, are laid in carefully. Many are the sobs of loving friends, who come to take a farewell glance at the lifeless body. Soon must the tomb receive it, and the clay rattle like a death-knell upon the coffin lid. But what pomp and array! 'Tis the funeral of the rich man. The news of his death has spread far and wide. Coach after coach follow in succession, slowly too, as if reluctant to reach the cemetery.

The gate of the churchyard is entered at last; now the old sexton waits to perform his accustomed duty.

'Tis done—the grave has been closed. Friends group around and seem to cling to the very grave. This was the rich man's burial. The costly monument is not long being prepared to his memory, so that all may know his merits. Each page of the newspaper glows with the words "Departed Worth;" all lament the death of one so worthy. And, why should they not?—He surely was departed worth. His coffers were well filled; he once occupied a splendid mansion—but alas! "death levels all distinction," and the rich man was in his "narrow cell forever laid."

* * * * * *

The widow's home; oh, cheerless spot, grief and sorrow are indeed there! The faint taper glimmers feebly on the little pine table. There she lies upon the rude couch. Poor widow! her only child sits beside her, and buries his little head in his hands. Young he is, yet not too young to know his grief. The night wind is howling mournfully; the cold, icy air penetrates every crevice. The fire has nearly died away, and there is no fuel left for another. Oh! the misery of poverty. Alas! where are friends? Where the charitable? Echo answers, "Not in the widow's home!" The door opens—perchance 'tis some kind friend. Yes! like the good Samaritan, the physician comes to heal the wounded heart. He shakes his head doubtfully, for full well he knows life hangs by a single thread. He consoles himself with the thought that she will soon be with the Mighty Physician.

* * * * * *

A stained wooden coffin is brought; the remains of the poor widow are laid carefully in. Soon the hearse is at the door. But what a funeral! Where is that stately array of coaches? Ah, they go only to the funeral of the rich, who are able enough to hire them. None follow the widow. No monument stands to tell who lies beneath the sod. Here should have been traced in letters of gold, "Departed Worth," for she had devoted herself to the service of her Maker, and committed more acts of charity in her heart, than all the men of wealth who placed large rolls of bank bills in the contribution box "to be seen of men." The poor widow, like the one of old who contributed her mite, found favor in the Saviour's eyes. And, though men wrote not "Departed Worth," yet her name was written in the Lamb's Book of Life. There was One who knew her worth, and he will repay ten-fold.

FOR THE TIMES.

### Hoarding Wealth for Children.

The anxiety which many men exhibit to accumulate wealth for the purpose of endowing their children with fortunes, is not the dictate of prudence and common sense. The teachings of experience are very uniform in regard to the effect of entailing wealth upon children. With few exceptions it is one of the worst uses to which wealth can be applied. And if parents wished to injure their children, they might be nearly sure of their end by hoarding property for them and bringing them up with the understanding that they are to inherit wealth without toil.

For, in the first place, the children of such parents are deprived of the benefit and discipline of labor, and the ordinary and strongest incentives to industry and enterprise are of no force with them. Children who know that their future wants are provided for by parental exertions and fondness, will, of course, not engage in anything which requires close application, earnest endeavor, and self denial. They will grow up in indolence, love of ease, and ignorance, of the ways and means of getting an independant living. A life of ease and idleness predisposes and expose them to a thousand temptations and vices, to evil company and dangerous indulgences. And in case of future reverses, to which all are exposed, they must be comparatively helpless and incapable of shifting for themselves. Difficulties make the man. The necessity for riggid toil, and self-denial is a blessing, not a curse, and parents who seek to remove this necessity, inflict injury upon their offspring. By smoothing down the rough places in life's pathway, they make their children puny, effeminate and worthless as regards all high manly exertion. It is by encountering and conquering that the heart and mind are made stout and strong.

The daughters of such parents are exposed not only to the evils just spoken of, but also, to become the prey of those gamblers in the lottery of marriage, who make the wife secondary to her fortune. And when these hunters of property obtain such ladies as wives, they are apt to consider them as an encumbrance to the property and treat them accordingly. We say to parents, beware how you endanger the future happiness of your children by hoarding wealth for them to possess. If you wish them to be industrious, independant, self-relying, and happy, they must be taught to depend upon their own exertions. Give them good education; give them trades or professions, but give them not the means of living without care and exertion.

Feb. 14, 1856. B.

Randolph and Clay.—The following is the insulting language used by John Randolph towards Henry Clay in secret session of the Senate in 1825, which led to a challenge from that celebrated statesman, and a bloodless duel:

"This man—(mankind I crave your pardon)—this worm—(little animals forgive the insult)—was spit out of the womb of weakness—was raised to a higher life than he was born to, for he was raised to the society of blackguards. Some fortune—kind to him—cruel to us—has tossed him to the Secretaryship of State. Contempt has the property of descending, but she stops far short of him. She would die before she would reach him; he dwells below her fall. I would hate him if I did not despise him. It is not *what* he is but *where* he is that puts my thoughts in action. This Alphabet which writes the name of *Thersites, of blackguard, of squalidity*, refuses her letters for him. That mind which thinks on what it cannot express, can scarcely think on him. An hyperboble for *meanness* would be an *ellipsis* for Clay."

From Godey's Lady's Book.

### The Night Before the Wedding.

A TALE OF THE HUNDRED DAYS.

BY VIRGINIA DE FOREST.

"This must be the last of your wedding-gifts, Vaninka," said Madam Brentano, handing a small package to her daughter, "as you are to be married to-morrow, and it is quite late in the evening; I think there will be no more."

"Mother!" said the young girl, in a frightened tone, holding up a small jet necklace, the contents of the package. "See it is black! It is ominous. Oh, what grief can be in store for Henry and me!"

"None, none, Vaninka! this is mere folly," said her mother, in a tone of rebuke.

But it was some minutes before the young maiden recovered her calmness. Then, conquering her weakness by a violent effort, she said lightly—

"Am I not silly, mother? You will laugh when I tell you it; but my blood ran cold, and my flesh seemed to creep, as I touched this bauble, as it had been a serpent. See, I do not mind it now!"

Vaninka Brentano was the only child of wealthy Prussian commoners. She had been long betrothed to Henry Werder, a young officer in the Prussian army; but, owing to the wars in Europe, their wedding had been long delayed. Now, however, there was peace, and the lovers were to be united the day after the one toward the end of which my story commences. Vaninka was devotedly attached to her betrothed, and too happy at the near approach of their nuptials to allow the black necklace to disquiet her long. Her parents left the room, and, throwing herself into a chair, she leaned her head against its back, and sank into a reverie, her fingers mechanically playing the while with her last gift. It was easy to see that her reflections were of a pleasant nature, for, ever and anon, a beautiful smile stole over her features, and fading gradually away, still left the same expression of quiet happiness. She had been sitting there some time, when another person entered the room. The intruder was a young handsome man dressed in full Prussian uniform. His face was pale, and wore an agitated look, strongly contrasting with the peaceful smile on Vaninka's lips. She did not hear him enter, and he stood for a moment looking, with his eyes beaming with tenderness, upon her; then, with the air of a man who has a distressing duty to perform, he advanced and stood before her.

"Henry!" she exclaimed, starting to her feet. "I did not expect you this evening; has anything happened?"

"Much, much, Vaninka. Sit down again, and I will take this stool at your feet. My own beloved, I came to tell you that our wedding must be postponed."

"Our wedding?" cried the astonished girl.

"Even so! You are astonished, perhaps hurt; have I told you too abruptly? Look in my face, Vaninka, and see what I suffered before I would grieve you with my bad news."

"But, Henry, I do not understand. Why must we wait still longer?"

"Because I must leave you in twenty minutes."

"Leave me?"

"Yes! Napoleon has left Elba, and is even now in Paris; our troops leave the city in half an hour."

"Henry! am I awake? No, no, Henry, you are not in earnest. Ah!" she said, shuddering, as she caught sight of the necklace, "I said it was ominous! I—I—Henry, you cannot leave me. To-night, too! the very night before our wedding."

"Vaninka, do not tremble and sob so! Vaninka!" he cried, straining her to his breast, "I must go; see, the clock points to the time I set to leave you, Vaninka! She has fainted. Better so!" And, kissing her pale face again and again, he laid her on the sofa, and went in search of her parents. A few words told them all, and, bearing their fervent blessing, he departed.

Weeks passed, and Vaninka heard nothing from her lover. She grew pale and thin, her movements were languid, and her former light step grew slow and heavy. She no longer sang at her work, but would let her hands fall listlessly into her lap, and heave deep sighs, while sometimes the great tears rolled unheaded down her cheeks.

At length there came the news of the battle of Waterloo; Napoleon had been defeated, and all Europe was ringing with the tidings. Vaninka's suspense now amounted to perfect agony. "Henry," she would cry. "Is he killed? Oh, when will he come?"

One morning when she was seated with her mother, sewing, she was told that a Prussian Officer waited to see her. With her heart trembling between fear and hope, she obeyed the summons. As she slowly entered the room, a stranger rose, and advanced to meet her.

"Mademoiselle Brentano?" he inquired, bowing.

"The same. Will you be seated, sir?"

"I am Frederick Leiten; I served in the battle of Waterloo, in the same regiment with Henry Werder, and he requested me to deliver this to you." And as he finished he placed a small package in her hands.

"Why does he not come himself? He is not dead? Oh, say he is not dead!" she said, in a voice of such imploring agony that the young soldier felt the tears rise in his eyes.

"Lady," he said, in a sad tone, "Henry fell at Waterloo!"

She did not scream nor faint, but sank into the chair near her, with only a moan of agony. He mistook her silent tearless agony for calmness, and began to relate the particulars of his comrade's death, and delivered his dying message to his betrothed. Vaninka heard every word, but she neither spoke nor stirred, but sat with her eyes fixed on the little package he had given her. He left her, and her mother found her, half an hour after, still in the same position.

"Vaninka," she said, "who was your visitor?"

There was no answer.

"Vaninka!" she said again. "Are you ill?" and she laid her hand gently upon her arm.

"Dead, mother, dead!" she said, now raising her eyes.

"Who is dead, darling?" asked her mother, frightened at her strange tone.

Vaninka slowly opened the package, drew out the ring and hair it contained, and murmuring "Henry! Oh, mother, he is dead!" she fell sobbing into her mother's arms.

* * * * * *

We change the scene now to Waterloo, in the latter part of the battle between the armies of Napoleon and Wellington. The moment we choose was the one in which the Imperial Guard of the Emperor threw themselves with desperate valor between the advancing Prussian forces and the English army, to prevent their joining their strength. Henry Werder, at the head of his regiment, felt his heart throb with intense excitement, as the two immense columns, the flower of the French army, advanced upon the English troops. They came on in silence, until within range of the batteries prepared to receive them; then a terrific discharge, seeming to rend heaven and earth, scattered death among their ranks; still these veterans advanced, the honor of their nation was in peril, they could die, but not turn before the enemy; another discharge, and the Prussian troops, who had been rapidly nearing the scene of action, then dashed among them. The Garde Imperiale de Napoleon was utterly annihilated. One exultant shout was raised by the allied armies, as this fearful crisis was decided in their favor.

But where, in the moment of victory, was Henry? Stretched upon the field, his head supported by his fellow officer Frederick Lieten, and the life blood flowing from a wound in his breast.

"Frederick!" he murmured, in a dying voice, "you will see Vaninka?"

"If I live!" answered his comrade, with deep emotion.

"You will give her this ring, and cut some of my hair off for her. Tell her my dying thoughts were all of her. Heaven bless you, my comrade. Farewell!" and his head fell heavily back.

"Dead!" said Frederick, "and I must leave him here."

Frederick was mistaken; Henry was not dead, he had only fainted. Some hours afterwards, he was lying on a hospital bed in a raving delirium. For weeks his life hung upon a thread; then a young, strong constitution triumphed, and he began to mend. His physician positively forbade his returning to Prussia, and warning him that his lungs were much affected, he recommended a winter in Italy. Writing a long letter to Vaninka to explain his long absence, Henry made his preparations, and, after an illness of over three months, started in the early part of October for Naples. He remained there, gaining health and strength, until the next June, and then started for home. During his residence in Italy, he had written again and again to both Vaninka and Frederick, and wondered why he had received no letters in answer. His epistles never reached them.

* * * * * *

We now return to Vaninka. Contrary to the fears of her friends, she had seemed to bear her loss with calmness. She had been so long in a state of agonizing suspense, that any certainty, even this direful one, was a relief. Still her step did not regain its elasticity, and her grief, if not loud, was deep. Her friends mistook despair for calmness. She grew paler and thinner, and now frequently kept her room for days together.

Her lover had been gone some eight months, when her hand was again sought in marriage. George Weimar was a gentle, mild old man, of about seventy years of age, wealthy, and of large influence in his native town. He was an old friend of Vaninka's father, and had long thought of seeking Vaninka for his bride. When, however, he had seen the place he coveted about to be worthily filled, he had kept silent on the subject of his desires, and cultivated the acquaintance of his lady-love's betrothed. Now, deceived as others were by Vaninka's quiet demeanor, he advanced his suit. Her parents, knowing that he would spare no pains or expense to make her happy, urged their child to accept his offer, and she consented to see him.

"Mr. Weimar," she said, "I wished to tell you how grateful I feel for your kind and flattering offer, and to place my situation fully before you. God alone knows how entirely my heart is occupied by my dead love. Since I heard of my irreparable loss, I have felt that I should ere long join him; still, I have endeavored faithfully to perform the duties left to me. I do not think I shall live long, but, if I can by any means add to the happiness of another, God has granted me the will to do so. If you will accept my hand, knowing that my heart is in Henry's grave, it is yours, and I will endeavor to fulfil my duties as a wife, trusting to your love and indulgence to forgive me if I fail in making you happy while I am with you."

The good old man was too happy to have his offer accepted on any terms, and he thanked her warmly. A day was soon set for the wedding, and all things were making ready.

Mr. Weimar hoped, by traveling and other diversions of her mind, to raise his bride's spirits and prolong her feeble life.

* * * * * *

Again it was the night before Vaninka's wedding, and again she was seated, lost in thought; in the same chair that we first saw her in. Now, alas, the reverie was a very painful one, and low choking sobs took the place of her former happy smiles. She was sitting painfully reflecting on the past, when a shadow fell on the ground before her; and, raising her eyes, she saw a stranger standing looking on her. He stood with his back to the light; she could not see his face, but something made her heart stand still as she arose to greet him. He only said one word, "Vaninka!" and exclaiming, "Henry!" she sprang to his embrace. He caught her passionately to his breast, and held her there as if he feared another seperation.

"So," said a pleasant voice at the door, "there is a change of bridegrooms," and Mr. Weimar entered the room. Vaninka stood a moment confused, but, taking her hand he placed it in Henry's saying; "Take her, Henry, she is too young, good and handsome for an old man like myself. I was an old fool to think of it. Take her and my warmest blessings attend your union." And with a kind beaming smile, the old man left them together.

This time Vaninka's wedding was not postponed, and as Vaninka and Henry stood before the altar, Mr. Weimar, watching the happy blushing face of the bride, owned that he could not have called up with all his devotion, such an expression of perfect love and joy.

## The Farmer.

### Seeding Oats.

The preparation for this valuable crop should be commenced at as early a period in the month (February) as the condition of the soil will permit. Early sowed oats, with few exceptions, give as much more certain crop, and the grain is heavier and more nutritious than when sowed late in the season. There may be as much straw in the one case as in the other, but as all comes to the scythe about the same time, it is evident that the late crop cannot attain to the same perfection. The seeding, if possible should commence the latter part of the month, but in that case the seed should be covered with a shallow mould board plough—say to the depth of two or three inches. The extra labor of getting in the oats in this manner will be fully repaid by the increase of the crop. The necessity for covering the seed so deep at that particular time is to afford the necessary protection in case a severe frost should occur at the moment of germination. Though the young plants may not make their appearance above ground any sooner than if the seeding is postponed to a later period, yet the rootlets will be acquiring strength to induce a stronger growth when the warm weather comes on. Later in the season, the harrow affords a sufficient covering. If practicable, the whole crop should be sowed by the middle of March, since early seeding is not only followed by a better crop, but leaves more time for preparing the ground for corn.

Oats should be sowed on clean land—that is to say, on land that was cultivated in corn the preceeding year. In a proper system of rotation, they should always be made to follow corn. On any other kind of preparation, the product is very uncertain, and seldom remunerative. The oat fallow, again, forms an excellent preparation for wheat, when the stubble is turned in immediately after harvest, and especially if the land is sowed in peas, with a light manuring of guano.

Many farmers have a prejudice against oats from the belief that they are more exhausting than any other crop. They reason in this way, that as the crop is produced in a very short time, the draft on the soil must consequently be excessive. Such an opinion can only be regarded as a popular fallacy. The exhaustion produced by any crop can only be in proportion to the amount of fertile ingredients abstracted from the soil for its support; and in this point of view the culture of wheat must be regarded as much more oppressive. It is doubtless the least exhusting of all the cereal grains; and yet, from the usual scarcity of hay and other provender, it is one of the most useful in the economy of the farm. *So. Farmer.*

### Stay where you Are.

In the West we have met with persons possessed of a mania for clearing land. As long as their farms afford unlimited opportunities for chopping down huge trees and burning up huge logs, they work away with the ardor of passion; but the moment they have made their farms tillable and their houses inhabitable, they take no further interest in them whatever, and are eager to sell out and plunge deeper into the woods, to ply again the axe and the brand. Thus the country is cleared rapidly; but the blood of the people is fevered, and the passion for change continues after the good done by it has been accomplished.

Then necessity for a rapid clearing of land has ceased. We have cleared faster than we have appropriated. The Eastern and Middle States present an expanse, almost unbroken, of half cultivated land, dotted with unattractive homes. A large number—probably a majority—of those who occupy those homes, are at least willing, if they are not desirous to sell their farms and try their fortunes in a new region. They know that the burden of life is heavy to be borne where they are; they hope it will be lighter somewhere else. They forget that the life of no honest man is easy. They omit from their calculations all the unseen and spiritual advantages of a permanent residence. They overlook the fact that the real nutriment of a tree or a man flow in from the minute tendrils of the root, scarcely visible to the eye, which a removal rudely tears away. They have neglected to make their homes charming, by planting the ornamental shrub, the shading tree, the beautiful flower. They have not enlisted in their corps all co-operators

the best-tempered aid of science, nor bound themselves to the fields they till by the interest of varied, intelligent experiment. They do not know that new lands, though they give a large increase, yet draw large tribute from the men who go to live upon them. The forest and the prairie do not yield without a struggle, nor without imparting some of their wildness to their conquerors. It is a game to give and take between civilized man and wild nature.

The most of men over twenty-five years of age, who have a good footing upon their native soil, we believe the advice is good—Stay where you are, and determine to stay as long as life lasts! Persevering toil, guided by a thinking head, and ennobled by a worthy purpose, will reduce the mortgage by degrees, and beautify the old home, and fertilize the sterile field, and drain the too fertile marsh, and convert stones into stone fences, and make the farm the pride of the township and the delight of its owner. Stay where you are, and try it! There are those who should remove—the young, the strong, the uncapitated, the one-too-many in a family. But, if possible, such should remove but once, seeking not a stopping place, but a permanent home, in which, and around which, all that is best in their natures may gather and centre.—*Life Illustrated.*

### Proper Quantity of Seed to an Acre.

There are opinions and rules which are generally received and usually followed as to the quantity of seed to be used per acre for all the crops in general cultivation. But though these opinions and rules are almost universally assented to and followed, yet occasionally, one may be found who entertains some peculiar opinions of his own on this matter, or who follows a method different from that in common use. In conversation with an old resident who holds some peculiar opinions and follows some rather peculiar practices, a fact, well authenticated, was stated which none of the followers of the common rule could interpret so as to make it conform to the general rule of practice as to wheat-sowing. The old gentleman insisted that we should either explain such facts, (for he had heard of and seen of others very similar to that narrated by himself,) so as to show their consistency with our general practice, or that we should experiment until we were satisfied that, even in the face of such facts, the rule and practice usually followed was the one which produces the best results or largest crops.

As we are rather puzzled to explain the fact which was brought forward in the conversation referred to in any that is fully satisfactory and free from objections of some considerable force, we would like, with your leave, Mr. Editor, to place it on record in your columns, and to hear from any one in relation to it, who thinks he can explain it in a way which will not detract the least from the authority of the commonly received opinion and rule on the subject.

A few years ago the old gentleman, who mentioned the facts now to be stated, wished to initiate his son into the operation of sowing—a part of the work on the farm which the old gentleman had hitherto always performed himself. The first patch sowed by his son was one of about five acres, and after going over the whole patch it was found that the new beginner had got on only about three pecks of seed (wheat) to the acre. On the part or strip of the field next sowed, he got on a little more; but as he was afraid of getting on too much, it was found that he had not exceeded one bushel to an acre. At the subsequent sowing, which finished the whole field, this apprentice sower got on about a bushel and a half of seed to an acre, which was the quantity aimed at throughout the whole of his several attempts, and the quantity which the general rule in the neighborhood required.

The result at harvest was wholly unexpected, and a matter of surprise to most or all to whom it was mentioned. The wheat was largest, plumpest, and yielded most abundantly on the five acre patch or strip which was first sown, and which had only three pecks of seed to each one. Not only were the heads larger and longer and the kernels more plump, but more wheat was obtained, per acre, from that strip than from any other which had more seed put upon it.

We leave this reliable fact for such comments as it may chance to elicit, whether from those entirely satisfied with the general practice, or from those who may think that the subject deserves examination and re-consideration.—*Country Gentleman.*

BEST NEW ENGLAND JOHNNY CAKE.—Take one quart of buttermilk, one tea-cup of flour, two-thirds of a tea-cupful of molasses, a little salt, one teaspoonfull of saleratus, one egg (beat, of course,) Then stir in Indian meal, but be sure and not put in too much. Leave it thin—so thin that it will almost run. Bake in a tin in any oven, and tolerably quick. If it is not first rate and light, it will be because you make it too thick with Indian meal. Some refer it without the molasses.

LADIES ON HORSEBACK.—The Philadelphia Times says, "If there is on earth a more fascinating and bewitching sight than a lovely woman in a drawing room or a boudoir, it is that same lovely woman on horseback; taking it for granted, of course, that she knows how to ride and sit upon the noble animal, proud of his glorious burden, like a muse taking an airy stroll through ether on the back of Pegasus, and not shivering and shaking at every step, like a wooden doll, fearful of falling to pieces. Female equestrianism is one of the most exquisite luxuries of a high state of civilization; an exercise in which every source of healthful and pleasurable emotion is brought into play, not only for the moment but in all the movements an occupations of the body and which presents the bewildering outline and undulating beauty to the female form, in all its ravishing and intoxicating perfection."

## Common Schools.

From the Massachusetts Teacher.

### Moral Lessons.

No means of moral influence can be found more effectual on young minds, than a judiciously biographical selected anecdote. The ready sympathies of the youthful heart respond, at once, to a mode of instruction so natural and pleasing; while direct and formal inculcation will often fail of its intended effect. The will, in early years, does not readily yield to dry and abstract considerations of a reflective character.

Would it not be a most salutary exercise, in all schools, to have the recountering of some good example of conduct or character, occupy the ten minutes immediately following the opening devotional exercises of the day? Whether offered by the teacher, however, or by one of the pupils, in turn, the anecdote should be *told*—not *read*, if it is meant to live in heart and mind.

A complete course of moral instruction may be given, in this way, during a school term, if the teacher will only take the trouble of preparing a list of the principal home and school virtue of early years, and select appropriate anecdotes for each; or, what is better still, encourage his pupils to furnish such materials from their own reading or observation. The moral lesson becomes, in such circumstances, the favorite lesson of the day.

As we are pleading against too abstract a method of presenting truth, we add a few illustrations from the very many that might be given.

GOOD FOR EVIL.

An old man, of the name of Guyot, lived and died in the town of Marseilles in France. He amassed a large fortune by the most laborious industry, and the severest habits of abstinence and privation. His neighbors considered him a miser, and thought that he was hoarding up money from mean and avaricious motives. The populace pursued him, wherever he appeared, with hootings and execrations; and the boys sometimes threw stones at him. In his will were found the following words:—"Having observed, from my infancy, that the poor of Marseilles are ill-supplied with water, which can only be purchased at a great price, I have cheerfully labored, the whole of my life, to procure for them this great blessing; and I direct that the whole of my property shall be laid out in building an aqueduct for their use."

"THAT IS A BOY I CAN TRUST."

"I once visited," says a gentleman, "a large public school. At recess, a little fellow came up, and spoke to the master; and as he turned to go down the platform, the master said, 'That is a boy I can trust. He never failed me.' I followed him with my eye, and looked at him when he took his seat after recess. He had a fine, open, manly face. I thought a good deal about the master's remark. What a character had that little boy earned! He had already got what would be worth to him more than a fortune. It would be a passport to the best office in the city, and, what is better, to the confidence of the whole community. I wonder if the boys know how soon they are rated by the elder people. Every boy in the neighborhood is known, opinions are formed of him, and he has a character either favorable or unfavorable. A boy of whom the master can say, 'I can trust him; he never failed me,' will never want employment. The fidelity, promptness, and industry, which he has shown at school, are prized everywhere. "He who is faithful in little, will be faithful in much.'"

ANECDOTE TOLD BY A NEW ENGLAND CLERGYMAN AT A TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Soon after I was settled in the ministry, I was appointed a member of the School Committee of the place. In my frequent visits to one of the schools, I took notice of a boy whose clothing was very coarse, and showed many patches, but still was clean and neat throughout. His habits were remarkably quiet and orderly, and his manners very correct. His disposition was evidently generous and kind, and his temper mild and cheerful, as he mingled with his school-mates at play, or joined their company on the road. When I last saw him in New England, he was on his way to school. His appearance still bespoke the condition of his poor and widowed mother; and his hat was but a poor protection against either sun or rain. But, as I passed him, he lifted it with an easy but respectful action, a pleasant smile, and a cheerful "good morning," which, unconsciously to himself, made the noble boy a perfect model of genuine good manners. His bow, his smile, and his words, all came straight from his true, kind heart.

When I last saw him, thirty years had passed, and I was on a visit to the West. The boy had become a distinguished lawyer and statesman. But his bow, and his smile, and his kind greeting, were just the same as those of the barefoot boy with the poor hat.

HOW TO BE LOVED.

One evening, a gentleman related, in the presence of his little girl, an anecdote of a still younger daughter of Dr. Doddridge, which pleased her exceedingly. When the doctor asked his daughter, then about six years old, what made everybody love her, she replied, "I don't know indeed papa, unless it is because I love everybody." This reply struck Susan forcibly. "If that is all that is necessary to be loved," thought she, "I will soon make everybody love me." Her father then mentioned a remark of the Rev. John Newton, that he considered the world to be divided into two great masses, one of happiness and the other of misery; and it was his daily business to take as much as possible from the heap of misery, and add all he could to that of happiness. "Now," said Susan, "I will begin to-morrow to make everybody happy. Instead of thinking all the time of myself I will ask every minute what I can do for somebody else. Papa has often told me that this is the best way to be happy myself, and I am determined to try.

### The School Master.

How to deal with a boy who "answers back" is one of the difficult problems both of school and home government. In the Rhode Island Schoolmaster we find "The Old Schoolmaster's Story," which may serve as a guide to some of our readers in their dealings with the young. The spiri of it is admirable, and the moral just.

It appears that an offense had been committed in school, and that "George" knew the offender, but would not disclose his name, saying, "I can't tell you because it would not be right; the boy would not like to have me tell of him, and I'll do as I would be done by."

A few years earlier, says the old schoolmaster in telling the story, I should have deemed a reply thus given an insult, and should have resented it accordingly; but experience and reflection had taught me the folly of this, and that one of the most important applications of my oft-quoted rule was—*to judge of the motives of others as I would wish to have them judge of mine.* Yet, for the moment, I was staggered. His plea was plausible; he might be honest in making it; I did not see in what respect it was fallacious. I felt that it would not do to retreat from my position and suffer the offender to escape, and yet that I scould do a great injustice by compelling a boy to do a thing, if he believed it to be wrong.

After a little pause I said, "Well Goerge, I do not wish you to do any thing which is wrong, or which conflicts with our Golden Rule. We will leave this for to-night, and perhaps you will alter your mind before to-morrow."

I saw him privately before school, and found him more firm in his refusal than ever. After the devotional exercises of the morning, I began to question the scholars (as was my wont) on various points of duty, and generally led the conversation to the Golden Rule.

"Who," I asked, "are the persons to whom, as members of this school, you ought to do as you would be done by? Your parents, who support you and send you here? your schoolmates, who are engaged in the same work with yourselves? the citizens of the town, who, by taxing themselves, raise money to pay the expenses of this school? the school committee, who take so great an interest in your welfare? your teacher? or the scholar who carelessly or willfully commits some offense against good order?"

A hearty "Yes" was responded to every question.

Then addressing George, I said, "Yesterday I asked you who had committed a certain offense? You refused to tell me because you thought it would not be doing as you would be done by. I now wish you to reconsider the subject. On one side are your parents, your schoolmates, the citizens of this town, the school committee, and you teacher, all deeply interested in every thing affecting the prosperity of this school. On the other side is the boy who, by his act, has shown himself ready to injure all these. To which party will you do as you would be done by?"

After a moment's pause he said, "To the first; it was William Brown who did it."

My triumph, or rather the triumph of the principle was complete, and the lesson was as deeply felt by the other members of the school, as by him for whom it was specially designed.

While we heartily commend the spirit of forbearance and justice shown by the old schoolmaster, we are decidedly of the opinion that boys, as a rule, should neither be required nor *permitted* to "tell" of one another. Not one honorable boy in a thousand can be made to feel that it is right to do so; while every such delights in the opportunity of making himself of consequence by telling tales. Better let an offense go undetected than permit a boy to demean himself by becoming an informer. We have much respect for the instinctive feelings of human nature; *they* render an informer odious everywhere.

## Latest News.

### Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NO NEWS OF THE PACIFIC.

*FURTHER DECLINE in BREADSTUFFS.*

THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

*Excitement on the Central American Questions, &c., &c.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The steamship Atlantic arrived here this morning, with Liverpool advices to the 6th inst. She experienced strong westerly gales for ten successive days, and was in a field of ice three days. She brings no tidings of the steamship Pacific.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Cotton steady and unchanged. Sales of three days 27,000 bales.

Breadstuffs much depressed. Wheat 4d. lower, and Flour 1s. lower. Corn dull.

Beef, Pork and Lard dull. Bacon steady. Sugar dull.

The money market was tight under a large demand. Consols closed at 90½@90⅝.

THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS, ETC.

The peace conference was progressing favorably, but there was much excitement in England respecting war with the United States. Lord Palmerston promises to lay a part of the Central American correspondence before Parliament.

A preliminary protocol was signed at Vienna on the 1st inst., by the representatives of France and England, Turkey, Russia and Austria agreeing to an open conference at Paris within three weeks.

Lord Clarendon has been appointed Plenipotentiary on the part of England.

There is a doubtful rumor that the Emperors of Russia and Austria will visit Paris during the conference. An armistice will, however, probably be agreed to by the end of March.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Atlantic brings a report that Mr. Buchanan has demanded his passports. The story that angry words had passed between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan is repeated, and the absence of the latter from Lord Palmerston's soiree is attributed to that cause.

The general tone of the government press is insulting towards the United States, but the feeling among the people friendly. The Manchester and Liverpool Chambers of Commerce deprecate an American war, and matters seem to have about reached their crisis.

France and England will send envoys to Brazil, to influence Brazil Central American affairs.

The English papers are silent upon the difficulty between Buchanan and Clarendon. It is reported, however, that the latter spoke in a most imperious manner, which Buchanan promptly checked by closing the interview.

It is stated that the Derby party intend to bring forward a motion in Parliament on the omission of all allusion to American affairs in the Queen's speech.

The funds were depressed by the threatening turn that matters have taken.

FROM THE EAST.

There is nothing of interest from the Crimea, or Asia.—The eastern docks of Sebastopol have been destroyed.

The armistice, it is said, will be applied to the land only.

Prince Paskiewitch is dead.

THE PRESS ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION

The London Times says: "We expect to hear every day that our Minister at Washington has received his pass port and is on his way home. This, of course, would compel similar proceedings on our part with regard to the American Ministe here, and the two Ministers will probably pass each other on the Atlantic." After deploring the existence of this domestic quarrel, and saying that England has really apologized enough to satisfy ten European empires and cannot be held responsible for this estrangement, the Times proceeds: "Americans must reckon on an obstinate resistance if they drive us to it.—Let them count the cost before taking the fatal step; as after two or three paces they will calculate in vain."

The London Despatch says: "A good deal of pardonable irritation is felt here that the sympathies of a Republican people should have been so unaccountably manifested during the present war in behalf of that great mainstay and sheet anchor of European despotism; and if the people of the United States permit their rulers to plunge them into war with Great Britan, they will receive the most terrible lesson ever administered to national envy and quarrelsomeness."

The Journal des Debats labors to prove that the interests of France and England are identical up to the present time; but if the war continues either in the Baltic or in Asia, it will subserve the private interests of England only.

No American mail had been received in England since the sailing of the Canada.

SAVE THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER.—A new method of "throwing out a line" to ships that have been wrecked at some distance from the shore has been in operation in Nantucket, Mass., under the direction of Thomas Macy, Esq. The plan is simply this: A small mortar or howitzer, mounted on wheels, throws a ball to which a line is attached so that the line will fall on the wrecked vessel. A cable upon the vessel is then attached to this line and drawn ashore. One discharge during the experiments made by Mr. M., carried the ball (with the line attached) seventy-three fathoms. It thus appears to be entirely successful. The Nantucket *Courier* very truly remarks that Nantucket is one of the most important locations for an improvement of this kind, situated as it is in the midst of the broad Atlantic, and surrounded by shoals of the most dangerous character. All who sympathize with the perils of the hardy seaman will be cheered by the prospect of aid which this will often render them.

### Strange Freak of Nature.

Robert W. Brown, Esq., of this county, informs us of having witnessed a remarkably *lusus naturæ*, at the plantation of Mr. Haywood Holleman, 22 miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road. It is a Lamb with 8 legs and feet, two tails, four ears, and only one head and two eyes—the head being very little larger than ordinary. "About half way from the shoulders to the hips, there is a separation; and the hinder parts are natural, as to body and shape, for two lambs. It is not living," so Mr. Brown informs us. It is certainly a strange animal.—*Spirit of the Age.*

### A Lamentable Occurrence.

On Saturday Morning the 9th instant, Miss Nancy Smith, residing with her mother, a widow lady, in Alamance county, came to her death in a most shocking manner. A lady in a neighboring family was taken suddenly ill, and Mrs. Smith left in haste to visit her, not taking even her bonnet, leaving her daughter alone at breakfast. During her absence, her daughter, who was subject to fits, was taken, it is supposed, with one of them, and falling into the fire, the flames communicated from her clothes to the house, and all were consumed. The mother, by this distressing calamity, has not only lost all that she had, but suffers the excruciating anguish caused by the shocking and melancholy death of her daughter.—*Hills. Recorder.*

YET ANOTHER PLANET.—On the 12th of January, M. Chacornac, at the Observatory of Paris, discovered another asteroid, of the ninth or tenth magnitude, in the constellation Cancer, near the nebulous star Presepe. This planet is the fourth discovered by M. Chacornac, and the thirty-eigth now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter. The most successful discoverer of these small bodies was Mr. Hind, who, at the Observatory at Regent's Park, London, first found *ten* of them, but who, since his appointment two years since to the office of superintendent of that invaluable work, the British Nautical Almanac, has discontinued his laborious and exhausting observations.

*The Cincinnati Slave Case—Lucy Stone at the Bar.*

The trial at Cincinnati of the fugitive slaves, (one of whom murdered her child,) has not yet been finally concluded, the decision having been postponed until the 12th of March. On Wednesday last there was a strange interlude, which created no little excitement. It appears that the celebrated Lucy Stone, now Mrs. Blackwell, one of these modern female reformers who are continually interfering with other peoples business came into the U. S. District Court Room, and thrust herself into the proceedings, in order to instigate and justify the guilty mother's further immolation of the rest of her children and of herself. Colonel Chambers, one of the counsel for the claimants of the fugitives, in his speech to the Court alluded several times to Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, who had been present the day previous, but was not then in the Court room. He alluded also to an interview Mrs. Blackwell had had with the slave mother, in the course of which, said the Colonel, she asked the deputy U. S. Marshal, Mr. Brown, the privilege of giving her a knife, that she might destroy herself in case she was remanded back to slavery.

Miss Stone or Mrs. Blackwell, as she now is, appeared at this juncture, and addressed the crowd a short time, after the Court adjourned. She indulged in a good many epithets against slaveholders, calling the prisoner a "Roman mother," &c.

At the end of her tirade, some hissed and some applauded; after which Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, Esq., left the Court room.

THE CUBAN SUGAR CROP A FAILURE.—New York, Feb. 14.—The steamer Quaker City arrived to-day from Mobile, via Havana.

The sugar crop in Cuba was a failure. Half of the cane had been left standing, and the planters were unable to grind what had been cut in consequence of the wet weather and the want of fuel to dry it. Sugar will run high in the market this year.

### More Coal.

We learn from sources perfectly reliable, that a rich seam of Bituminous Coal was discovered by the Company operating at Egypt, in the lower edge of Chatham county, on Friday last, at the depth of some four hundred feet below the surface. At this result we are by no means surprised. We were raised in the valley of Deep River, and, for years, we have been convinced that there is no portion of the earth more blessed with natural resources than that in which Providence cast our lot. The lands are fertile, the climate is salubrious, the coal is abundant, iron ore of the very best quality, and other mineral treasures of incalculable value, greatly abound. Let the improvements contemplated and in progress be pushed to completion, and that whole region will become one of the garden spots of the earth.

We are happy to have it in our power to state that the work on the Rail Road from this place to the Coal Fields is pushed on with vigor; and we trust that by the next meeting of the Legislature public sentiment will have undergone such a change as to insure aid from the State in the prosecution of a scheme calculated to do so much good for a large number of our people. There is no danger that the business will be overdone. A development of the resources of the Deep River would afford employment for half a dozen railroads, besides the River improvement when finished. In this view of case, we are rather surprised that those so deeply interested in the Coal lanes do not bestir themselves with more zeal in the cause of the road than they have yet manifested.—*Argus.*

### Saul among the Prophets:

Colored persons and negroes can find constant employment and good wages, it seems, in the British island of Jamaica. Not that there are not plenty of negroes in that portion of her Britannic Majesty's dominions—indeed the whole of that lovely island is overrun by them,—but the most of them having been born under the blissful "free negro system," they are next to good for nothing. They won't work. They are incorrigibly lazy, and will not labor for more than will but just suffice for the wants of nature. Hence agriculture, commerce, everything, under the blight of such an unthrifty, and demoralized race, are languishing, if not perishing, to such an extent now that the government, in order, if possible, to arrest the downward tendency of things, is seriously thinking of sending to the United States for a better class of negroes,—and hence the British Governor, in his address at the opening of the Provincial Legislature, *recommends the transportation of the fugitive slaves from our Southern States, who have taken refuge in Canada,* to the island of Jamaica, for the following reasons:

"The people who may, if matters be properly represented to them, be induced to come hither from America are precisely the sort of industrial population we require; besides, they are admirably adapted to the climate of this island. Bringing with them *an amount of civilization far higher than that of the generality of the laboring population of this island,* and acquainted as they are of a much greater extent with agriculture and mechanical arts—two of the greatest desiderata in Jamaica—the black and colored people of America are not only admirably calculated to develop the innumerable sources of the island to a far greater extent than the natives are at present capable of, but they will, to a certainty, if brought here, be the means of improving our native peasantry, by continually presenting, to a people so imitative, examples worthy for them to follow."

The British Governor of Jamaica, we infer from this, is a very sensible man. The testimony he gives here, to the humanizing and elevating influences with which the African is surrounded, in the United States—even in a condition of servitude—scatter to the winds all the fine-spun sentimentality of the Duchess of Sutherland, and those of her class, who labor under the hallucination, that the only thing that is needed to raise the negro to the same level of personal and political independence, occupied by the whites,—is "freedom." The "freedom" which the British Government gave to the Jamaica negros, at so dear a price, some twentyfive years since, and with such a flourish of philanthropic trumpets, at the time, has not operated to make its recipients half as good,—materially or morally,—as the slaves in the Southern States of the American Union, to whom the "blessings of freedom" has not yet (happily?) been vouchsafed. "Sambo," held to labor on his cotton, or rice, or sugar plantation, in Carolina, Georgia or Louisiana,—the British Governor is now trying to coax to come over to Jamaica, as examples "worthy to be followed," by "Sambo" not held to labor,—and, therefore, no laborer at all,—there!

We don't see how the politico-philanthropists, who "strike for freedom," here, are going to get over, or explain away this ugly and most inopportune recommendation of the British Governor. It is a far more valuable testimony to the incapacity of the negro for self-government, even under the most favorable circumstances, and to the management of slaves by the mild system in vogue in the Southern States, than all the strong-worded editorials of the Morning Thundergust, or all the longwinded orations of Hon. Mr. Humanitarian Buncombe. It speaks facts, and of all other things in this world, there is nothing your political abolitionist lives in so much terror of, as a fact. He can't stand it. It kills him outright.

The Governor of Jamaica must be a very great "dog faced," else he never could have put forth so formidable a proslavery argument. Indeed, we are not quite sure he is not something worse even than that,—a Border Ruffian, say. What will the London Times say? What will they say at Exeter Hall?—*N. Y. Express.*

From the Oswego Palladium of Feb. 7th.

### An Unprecedented Snow Storm.

We have just passed through the most tremendous snow storm ever known in this section of country. Our oldest citizens, who have resided here for fifty years, have never experienced anything that approximated to it in severity, duration, or in the quantity of snow that has fallen. The depth of snow, on a level in the woods previous to its commencement, was some three feet. On Friday last the wind commenced blowing a gale from the northwest. About midnight snow commenced falling with great rapidity, and the wind blowing with tremendous violence. By Saturday morning a large body of new snow was on the ground and immense drifts had formed, so that the railroad train which left here at nine o'clock, was unable, after struggling nearly all day, to get more than a mile or so from the city, and finally gave up the effort, as the snow filled in faster than it could be cleared away by the locomotives and men. The train from Syracuse came down as far as Fulton, and there remained, unable to get through the drifts. The gale continued with unabated fury, and the air was darkened almost by the tremendous volume of snow that was falling and drifting before the blast, and which heaped up in huge drifts and overwhelmed everything. All Saturday and Saturday night, all Sunday and Sunday night, all Monday and Monday night, all Tuesday until after midnight, towards Wednesday morning, the wailing, howling, over-wielming, tremendous avalanche of snow from the darkened heavens, careering before the dismal, bellowing winds, continued to fall upon us, filling up the streets, choking up every avenue, blockading the stores, houses, and covering the river to a great extent. All business was entirely suspended throughout our city, and the stores did not even open their shutters. Hardly a man and not a vehicle of any sort was to be seen in the streets for nearly four days, the angry elements without holding complete and undisputed dominion. It was a spectacle that filled the mind with solemn and sublime reflections. Although we had received no mail from any sources since Friday, we struck off our paper on Monday morning, but it was impossible to procure its delivery to subscribers in the city, with the exception of some fifty copies near the office—we could not of course send any by mail—and the edition remained in the office. The Times did not issue a paper at all. On Tuesday and Wednesday we entirely suspended our paper, as did the Times.

During Tuesday night the storm subsided, and Wednesday morning came out calm and bright; but the scence presented was one worthy the graphic pencil of a painter. Our city rivalled the winter scenes of the Arctic regions, and such a storm could only be equalled there. The streets in many parts of the city were impassable, the snow ranging from four to ten and twenty feet in depth, and in some places the drifts are thirty feet deep. Many of the residences were banked up with snow to the second story. Water street is totally impassible. The river is almost entirely closed up to the lower bridge, an extraordinary occurrence, and wild ducks took refuge in the little open water near the bridge during the storm and raging elements on the Lake. Of course the roads into the interior are impassable, and it is impossible to say how soon we shall get a communication with the country. The snow now lies to a depth on a level from six to eight feet in the woods. Efforts were commenced in good earnest yesterday morning to clear the railroad track and get through to Syracuse. The drifts are tremendous and very dense; the deep cut near the city, some twenty feet, was filled full.

We cannot commence giving an adequate description of this unparalleled, tremendous storm No person, perhaps, who has not experienced the fury and power of the storms of the Arctics, or of the mountain regions where the reign of winter is unrestrained and perpetual, can realize its character. It was terrific and sublime, and while it raged one could but be impressed with grateful emotions for the comforts and shelter of home which shielded him and his little ones from the remorseless and angry elements.

Five hundred and twenty-eight Mormon emigrants, on their way to Great Salt Lake City, arrived at New York on Saturday, in the ship John J. Boyd, from Liverpool.

# THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1856.


### Positive Arrangement.

*Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.*

☞ S. W. WHITAKER, Bookseller, Stationer and Dealer in Music & Musical Instruments, Wilmington, N. C., is our authorized Agent for that city.

☞ W. R. Hunter is our authorized agent for the city of New York to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the *Times*.

### LATER STILL.

We learn by the Asia, three days later news than brought by the Atlantic, as given in detail in this paper. The difficulty between Mr. Buchanan and the English Government is confirmed, and Sir Henry Bulwer, by the advice of Lord Palmerston, has consented to mediate between the parties. The difficulty between England and the United States is now the principal topic with the members of Parliament. The London Times seems to be very bold and is anxious for a fight. It says:—"When a nation becomes too proud to listen to reason the only appeal is to arms."

The Plenipotentiaries of the five great powers are beginning to assemble at Paris to attend the Peace Conference.

A severe storm prevailed on the English coast, doing considerable damage to American vessels. Some were compelled to throw over board large quantities of flour, &c. to save the vessels.

MARKETS.—Cotton slightly drooping; Breadstuffs largely declined; Naval stores in better demand; Money more stringent and American stocks are lower.

### A New Court House.

We are glad to learn that our citizens took an official step during the County Court, held last week, for the purpose of building a new Court House. We do most earnestly commend this liberal and truly judicious spirit. We have for some time thought the good citizens of Guilford needed a more accommodating and better looking Court House, and one with a more appropriate site. We accordingly expressed our views on this subject, in an editorial of some length, a few weeks ago, hoping the County Court would improve on the suggestion. We are, therefore, very glad to see, that though our article was *lost* before it reached the typo, yet the people have gone to work in the proper way with a right good spirit. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to ascertain where suitable ground could be had, and at what price, and report to May Court, viz: C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Field, Frederick Fentress, William Coble, Eli Smith and Anslem Reed, Esqs.

Without presuming to advise the committee, yet we think the Jail lot, for several reasons, preferable to any other. It is a beautiful site and amply sufficient; and since it is the property of the County, by building upon it, the committee will save the unnecessary expenditure of purchasing another.

### American National Convention.

This convention is now assembled in Philadelphia for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. We have been unable to obtain much information as regards the action of the convention; or in fact the members have failed to harmonise sufficiently to do any thing. It seems impossible to procure a platform to suit all, and they will not submit to a compromise.

The following is the latest telegraphic news to the Richmond Daily *Whig*:—

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—A resolution was offered declaring that the National Council had no authority to prescribe a platform of principles for the Convention, and that the Convention will nominate no candidate for President or Vice President who is not in favor of interdicting the introduction of slavery North of 36 deg. 30 min.

A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, and carried—ayes 141, noes 56.

Mr. Brownlow then moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President forthwith; and on this motion he moved the previous question.

The call for the previous question was sustained by a unanimous vote.

The prospects for the nomination of Millard Fillmore for the Presidency appear in the ascendant.

SECOND DESPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25—P. M.—Mr. Brownlow's resolution passed, and the balloting was about to commence, when the secession of the delegations from the following States was seperately announced: Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Iowa, Pennsylvania, and part of Illinois.

### Extracts from the Common School Law.

We invite attention to the following extracts, for the information of those, connected with Common Schools, who may not have access to the laws.

The Superintendents shall meet on the third monday in April, and elect one of their number Chairman.

"The free white men of the several school districts, entitled to vote for the members of the House of Commons, on the first Saturday in April in every year, shall vote by ballot for three men, to be styled "the school committee," whose term shall commence on the first Monday in May following, and continue for one year, and until others are chosen; said election shall be held at such convenient place in the school district as the board may designate; and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected "the school committee;" and the board may fill any vacancy which may occur in the committee by death, removal or other cause. The chairman of the board shall give notice in writing, at three or more public places in each district, of the election, at least ten days before the same; and the board shall appoint two freeholders of the district to conduct the election. The said freeholders shall give to the board, whose term of service commences on the third Monday of April thereafter, on the day of their first meeting, a certificate under their hands, of the number of votes received by each person; and the board shall declare the three persons receiving the highest number of votes, the school committee: *Provided, nevertheless*, That whenever the districts fail to make an election, the board shall appoint the school committe, who shall continue to office until others are chosen; and whenever any of the citizens may consider themselves aggrieved by the committee, or any one of the committeemen of their district, an appeal may be made to the board of superintendents, who shall hear and decide on the merits of the complaint, and remove any committeeman who, in their opinion, has violated his duty.

The school committees shall, in one month after their term of office commences, report in writing to the chairman of the board of superintendents, the number and names of the white children in their districts of six and under twenty-one years of age, and on failure so to do shall each forfeit and pay five dollars, to be recovered by warrant before any justice of the peace, in the name of the chairman of the county superintendents, to be appropriated to the use of the school district in which such failure shall occur.

"The school committee shall contract with a suitable teacher for their district, for such time as the funds of the district will allow; and at the end of the term of his employment, he shall render the committee the number and names of the children who have gone to his school, specifying the number of days each one went, and the studies taught; and, on his rendering such statement, the committee shall pay him by giving him an order on the chairman: and no committeeman shall be a teacher.

"The school committee shall visit the schools from time to time, and, generally, perform all such duties as they may deem necessary to their successful operation; and they may unite with individuals, or other districts, for the purpose of raising a sum sufficient for carrying on their schools for the longest time."

### Annual Addresses.

We learn that the Rev. T. G. Lowe of Halifax, N. C., will preach the annual sermon, and George Davis Esqr. of Wilmington, will deliver the literary address at the next commencement of Greensboro Female College.

We learn also that the Sermon and literary address for the next commencement at Normal College will be delivered by Rev. A. S. P. Greene, D. D. of Nasheville Tenn. and Hon. E. G. Reade of North Carolina.

### Committee Meeting.

We are requested to state that the committee of arrangements for the Rail Road Barbacue will meet in the Court House at 2 o'clock Saturday evening March 8. It is earnestly desired that a full representation from all parts of the County be present.

### Normal College.

We learn that notwithstanding the severe weather, the number of students in attendance at this College is much larger than at any previous time. Formerly students from the east stopped at Greensboro, for a private conveyance, they now stop at High Point, four and a half miles from the College.

☞ The "Asheville Spectator" comes to hand, this week, in a new and attractive dress. The head contains a pictorial view of the Town of Asheville and adjacent country. Success to this spirit of improvement.

Hon. Millard Fillmore was in Rome, Italy, by last accounts, sitting for his bust in marble to Baithbolomew, the celebrated American sculptor.

### "Chicken Hearted."

We see an editorial in the last number of the North Carolina *Bulletin*, published in Ashboro, on the above subject, which contains some very appropriate remarks about the encouragement generally given to new beginners in business. Some of the citizens promise to patronise the *Bulletin* after it is permanently established and able to make an independent living without their encouragement. If this was the spirit of all, (and it is undoubtedly so with too many) how could Randolph ever expect to support a paper; or any other County or community support any business? Thousands of young men annually have their aspirations crushed and their bright anticipations for the future forever blotted out by such old fogy grinders as these—a withering blast to the prosperity of every community. Such persons are easily distinguished from all others by their disposition to backbite as they stand about the corners of the street, or meet you from house to house:—"He is most too aspiring; he will be sorry he ever commenced that business some of these days; it will be a loosing game." And at the same time this very sympathiser never aided one hand's turn.

As fortune has smiled upon us and placed our business above the influence of such drones, in society, we have written the above as a token of the admiration we hold for energetic and aspiring young men. It is such as these, inexperienced in the tricking of the business world, that mostly need encouragement; and it is such as these that the true hearted christian man loves to patronise.

### Gardening.

There are few housekeepers, either in town or country, but who have at least a small lot of ground that they can convert into a garden, and there is no exercise more healthful, invigorating or profitable than the cultivation of these little patches. No family should be without a good garden and now is the time to make the necessary preparations. The winter has been so unpropitious, that few have as yet made any progress in gardening. The weather is now inviting and the ground in good order.

The seeds of cabbage, peas, potatoes, onions and almost every other vegetable, should now be committed to the earth. Procrastinate no longer. It has been the experiance, if not ours, of those who are older, that seeds planted from the middle to the end of February, germinate better, and produce more abundantly, than if put in the ground at any other season of the year. Planted early, they are liable to be killed by the frost, and later, the drought and heat generally checks their growth and deteriarates the quality of the fruits.

We take pleasure in referring those who want good fresh garden seeds to the advertisements in this paper.

GEOLOGICAL LECTURE:—Our citizens were privileged to listen to a lecture on the subject of Geology, on Tuesday evening last, by Prof. J. W. Taylor, of New York. Perhaps no science is of more practical value and less understood by the masses than Geology. It is an interesting subject, and its importance in all the branches of industry, demands that it should be carefully studied and understood. Prof. Taylor has engaged a course of lectures each, in the two female schools of this place; and is desirous, also, of delivering a course to the citizens. We hope he may succeed in this effort, after which we will notice his lectures more at length.

Price of Family Tickets to the course of five lectures, which will admit four persons, $1.50—single ticket to the course 75 cts.

WESTERN N. C. RAIL-ROAD.—The first section of this road, commencing at Salsbury, is to be put under contract on the 10th of March.

The Edinburgh *Express* reports that the fifth volume of Mr. Macaulay's "History of England" has been committed to the printer.

LONG SERMONS.—A writer in the London *Quarterly Review*, speaking of long sermons, says that the length of modern sermons is a great disadvantage and a growing evil—the sin of the age; and that indiscreet persons freely bestow their praises upon young ministers—especially if they have plenty of gold "figures"—in proportion to their being unable to remember any thing that is said. The topics are too generally stale; the public mind wants variety and freshness. The mass of the truths uttered from the pulpit need no proof; it is an idle waste of patience and skill to offer it. If all vain repetitions of thought were excluded, and the best of the remainder were alone retained, sermons would not be so unreasonably long.

"WESTWARD HO!"—We understand that a company of fifty young men in Grayson county, Virginia, are now ready and will start for Kansas in a few days.—*Abingdon Virginian.*

A servant of J. H. Pemberton, Esq., of Danville, died recently at the age of 114.

## Book Table.

(All Books noticed in this Department can be had at the Book Store of E. W. Ogburn.)

☞ Publishers sending books to be noticed in this department, will please send through the agency of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Book-Publishers, Stationers &c., No. 29, North Fourth-Street, Philadelphia.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for March has been received, and its pages look really charming. It is full of interesting reading matter for every lady, with numerous illustrations. By the way the publisher wishes to know what we think of the steel engraving, and how our "sweetheart" likes the fashion plate? Though not the *finest* engraving we ever saw, yet the figures are *true to life*. We have given the "Book" to our sweetheart (as we have never advanced further in that direction) and she pronounces the plate beautiful, but objects to the new fashioned bonnets. It may be, however, that she has just procured a very fine one, and dislikes to change so soon. But as fashion is imperious, let all the ladies get the Lady's Book for March and select accordingly. Back nos. are always on hand, and can be supplied on application.

Terms: $3 per annum, or $4 for Godey and the Times one year.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for January has been placed upon our table by the publishers, Messrs. L. Scott & Co., of New York. As we gave a full notice of these re-publications last week, it is only necessary to refer to the contents of this number, which will be found of much interest.

"German Wit: Heinrich Heine."
"The Limited Liability Act of 1855,"
"The House of Savoy."
"Russia and the Allies,"
"Military Education for Officers,"
"Athenian Comedy."
"Lions and Lion Hunting,"
"Letter from Dr. William R. Carpenter,"
"Contemporary Literature,"

Price $3 a year.—Price of Blackwood and any one of the four Reviews, $5; the four Reviews and Blackwood, $10; or if ordered thro' this office, the Times will be sent one year *gratis*.

Life and Voyages of Americus Vespucius: with Illustrations concerning the Navigator, and the discovery of the New World. By C. Edwards Lester, U. S. Consul for six years to Genoa; Author of The Glory and Shame of England; "My Consulship," etc., assisted by Andrew Foster, sixth edition. New Haven, published by Horace Mansfield.

All persons, who take an interest in the discovery of America (and who does not) ought to read this book; they will not only be interested, but possess themselves of many important facts in the history of this great Navigator, heretofore very imperfectly understood. Read the book, and you will not regret the time employed or money spent.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER for February was received last week. We are glad to see the great improvements made on this volume of the Messenger. To the literary it is a real treat of good things—solid and substantial, such as Southern intellect loves to digest. We do most heartily recommend this publication to all who wish to get the worth of their money in something worthy to be read and re-read again.

Terms: $3, or $4 for the Messenger and the Times. Richmond, Va.

ROCKINGHAM DEMOCRAT:—We notice in the last number of this paper, that R. H. Smith, Esq., has withdrawn from the editorial management, which it was understood he would do in a short time after the Democrat commenced. Mr. Smith served his term, though short, yet with spirit and ability.

The publisher, Mr. Raines, announces that he will secure the services of a young man, fully competent for the position, as successor to Mr. Smith in a short time, and "design making *other* improvements."

The History of England; By Thomas Baggington Macauley. Volumes 3rd and 4th.

The fame of this Historian, is world-wide, and we simply announce the reception of the work.

Boston: Philips, Sampson, & Co. publishers.

Flora's Dictionary. By Mrs. E. W. Wirt, of Virginia. Baltimore: Published by Lucas Brothers.

Is printed in quarto form, and contains two hundred and thirty pages, each page embellished with a handsome border and the work interspersed with upwards of fine hundred wood-engravings, the most splendid gift-book of the season.

HORRID AFFAIR—UNTIMELY END OF CAPT. GEO. NEWSON—A gentleman in Petersburg, Va. has favored the *Express* with the following particulars of a bloody tragedy, that occurred at Jerusalem, Southampton, on Friday last, the 15 th inst.

On the night previous to the perpetration of the deed, at a party or ball given in Jerusalem, Captain George Newson, a highly esteemed and respected citizen, and late the representative of his county in the State Legislature, gave some offence to a young lady, which a relative of hers, a young medical student under the instruction of Dr. Parker, of that place, named Calhoun Barret, resented, by telling him not to speak to her again, or if he did he (B.) would shoot him. Newson, being somewhat intoxicated, afterwords asked the young lady to dance with him, upon which Barret shot at him, the ball passing through some part of his coat. Newson then left, and sent word to Barret that he must prepare to die, for he intended to shoot him.

On the next day Barret saw Newson coming along the road in a buggy, with a double barreled gun, a black man driving him. When Newson perceived him he raised the gun as if to fire, but Barret being also provided with a gun, fired first, the contents striking N. somewhare about the breast, causing him to fall forward over the spatter board, B. then advanced and discharged the second barrel into the head of Newson killing him almost instantly.

A FAIR BUT FALSE WIFE.—At Sonlon, Ill., considerable excitement has been created by the elopement on Tuesday, the 22d of January, of A. Monerief, Esq., a prominent citizen of that place and recently a candidate for the Legislature, with the young and charming wife of Wm. Rose, another prominent citizen. Monerief left a wife and family and Mrs. R. a husband and three children. The lady is said to possess great personal attraction, and had been for ten years a consistent church member. Both parties took with them all the available funds they could lay their hands on. The wretched woman left a note to her sister, telling her she "hoped to meet her in Heaven."

ROMANTIC—The following thrilling extract is taken from an unpublished romance:—

"Listen to me Gasparado, do. When first I met the lady Arabella in the brilliant saloon of the Count de Pomperopona I was struck with the spiritual lustre of her love like eyes. In short, my friend, I loved her, although I know nothing of her birth, fortune or station. 'Twas one moon light eve, in the garden of the old chateau, when I pressed her to become my own, my cherished bride. She shrank from me, saying:—

"Thou knowest not who I am?"

"I care not," said I, passionately.

"Then I do," cried she, in a piercing tone, "I am your nuknown washerwoman, and I'd thank you to pay for the six pieces washed for you last week!"

"Gasparado, I left for ever the sunny clime of Italy, a broken-hearted man."

SOMEBODY says that two-thirds of human existence is wasted in hesitation, and the remainder in repenting. There is some truth in this axiom.—Men seldom make up their minds to "go in for riches" until they are past forty; while they are no sooner possessed of those riches, than they get low spirited because of the lawsuits and burglars that are sure to follow in their walk. Queer animal, that human being, isn't he.

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.—A bill authorizing an extension of this railroad from Danville, through the counties of Patrick, Henry, Carroll, &c., was finally acted upon by both branches of the Legislature, yesterday, and passed into a law. The work is to pe constructed by private subscriptions, and it is believed that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient amount to ensure the early commencement of the road.

There is a certain softness of manner which, in either man or woman, adds a charm that almost entirely compensates for lack of beauty.

A man in Burlington advertises hams and cigars "smoked and unsmoked."

### DIED,

Departed this life, at his father's residence, in Guilford county, N. C., January 31st, 1856, WILLIAM SWAIM, son of Marmaduke Swaim, in the 19th year of his age.

Death, under all circumstances, excites the tenderest emotions of the heart, but more distressing is it to stand over the grave of the youthful and promising. In this son were garnered up the rich affections of devoted hearts; upon him were reposed the flattering expectations of future comfort and delight; but alas! this flower of promise was nipped by the early blast, and we are left to mourn our loss, while we take comfort in thoughts of his happy change. The subject of this notice was remarkable from infancy for the sobriety of his conduct, disregarding the amusement and pleasures so common to youth; he delighted in the cultivation of his mind, and in its preparation for future usefulness, as he thought, on earth, but it proved to be a preparation for heaven.

His parents mourned as he rose high,
A gem to deck the sky,
The aching void our hearts now feel,
God's love can only fill.

In this county, on the 16th inst., Mrs. MARY JANE HARDIN, wife of Charles Hardin, aged about 32 years.

In this county, at his residence, February the 16th, 1856, TIMOTHY CUDE, in the 76th year of his age. M. JARRELL.

FOR THE TIMES.

### Tribute of Respect.

In a regular meeting of the "Philomathean Literary Society" of *Oak Ridge Institute*, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted; Whereas it hath pleased an All-wise Providence to remove by death, our highly esteemed friend and brother, JOSIAH F. LAPRADE, of Virginia, who died of pneumonia, on the 22nd ult.,—and whereas we feel that some expressions of condolence are due from us to his many bereaved relations and friends who must certainly feel sorely afflicted by this painful dispensation; be it resolved,

1st, That by the death of our beloved brother, our Society has lost a useful member, our Institution a very kind and studious scholar and society in general a prominent and intelligent young man.

2nd, That we do sincerely sympathize with all his connections, and *especially* with his brothers and sister.

3rd, That we recognize the hand of Providence in this melancholy event, and are thereby certainly reminded of the shortness of human life.

4th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Richmond Examiner and The Times for publication.

W. E. BEVILL,
D. S. FRASIER, } Com.
B. Y. EAYL,

Oak Ridge, Feb. 23, 1856.

☞ TAKE time by the foretop in every thing which relates to gardening, and never omit what ought and can be done to-day, till to-morrow. Go then at once to the Drug Store of T. J. PATRICK, and select your Seeds from his large Stock. 7:tf

## Commercial.

### TIMES WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH.

| DAY OF THE MONTH. | SUN RISES. | SUN SETS. |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday, ..... 1 | 6 21 | 5 39 |
| Sunday, ..... 2 | 6 20 | 5 40 |
| Monday, ..... 3 | 6 19 | 5 41 |
| Tuesday, ..... 4 | 6 18 | 5 42 |
| Wednesday, ..... 5 | 6 17 | 5 43 |
| Thursday, ..... 6 | 6 16 | 5 44 |
| Friday, ..... 7 | 6 15 | 5 45 |
| Saturday, ..... 8 | 6 14 | 5 46 |

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TIMES.

### List of Articles

*Received at the Station in Greensboro' since Feb. 20. 1856.*

| CONSIGNEE. | ARTICLES. | DUE R. R. |
|---|---|---|
| C H Wiley, | 1 package Books, | 30 |
| Mrs. R H Powell, | 1 box, | |
| Jas. Pearse, | 1 " | 50 |
| Mrs. L Bencini, | 1 keg oysters, | |
| C S Moring, | 1 package, | 50 |
| Adams & Steiner, | 2 rolls leather, | 25 |
| Mr. Wilder, | 1 pump iron, | 50 |
| Dr. E W Caruthers, | 1 box, | 35 |
| J T Morehead, | 2 smut machines, | |
| O A Keehln, | 1 box, | |
| Rankin & McLean, | 4 bbls. | |
| " | 1 bag coffee, | |
| E W Ogburn, | 1 package, | 3.00 |
| J B Boner, | 1 box, | 50 |
| F M Walker, | 1 package, | 50 |
| W R Hughes, | 1 " | 25 |
| S Raney, | 1 bag flour, | 25 |
| Rankin & McLean, | 4 rolls leather, | 31 |
| T Graham, | 1 hhd. molasses, | |
| M S Sherwood, | 4 bls. potatoes, | |
| Jas. Sloan, | 1 scraper, | 35 |
| F Shaw & Son, | 1 bbl. | 65 |
| Mrs. L Bencini, | 1 " | 30 |
| W S Gilmer, | 2 boxes, | 65 |
| J Lindley, | 1 box, | 25 |
| Jas. Sloan, | 1 " fish, | 50 |

The Freight on all articles must be paid before they can be removed.

☞ All persons writing on their own business and wishing an answer, will enclose a postage stamp.

J. BALSLEY, Agt.

### RATES OF FREIGHT.

Our readers, and especially the farmers and those doing business with the Rail Road, will gladly receive the following schedule of freight on the North Carolina and Wilmington & Weldon Rail Roads, from Greensboro to Wilmington *via* Goldsboro:

| | N. C. R. R. W. | & W. R. R. |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ℔ Bale, 350 lbs. | $1 40 | $ 60 |
| Flour ℔ bbl. (in bags 10 ℔ cent. added), | 64 | 25 |
| Corn, Meal, Rye, Peas ℔ bu. | 14 | 8 |
| Oats, Shorts and Bran " | 7 | 5 |
| Salt ℔ sack, | 80 | 33 |
| Wheat ℔ bushel, | 16 | 8 |
| Hay, Fodder, Oats & Straw, ℔ 100 lbs, | 19 | 15 |
| Brick ℔ 1,000, | 5 00 | 3 50 |
| Guano ℔ Ton, | 1 00 | 1 00 |
| Bacon, beef, ℔ 100 lbs. | 64 | 41 |
| FIRST CLASS FREIGHT. Baskets, Buckets, Bellows, Brooms, Boxes Merchandise, Camphine, Carpeting, Eggs, Confectionaries, Furniture, Glass-ware, Gun-Powder, Fine Liquors, ℔ 100 lbs. | 64 | 41 |
| SECOND CLASS. Agricultural Impliments, Bacon—packed, Hardware, Bagging, Beeswax, Machinery, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Crockery, Coffee, Dye-Stuffs, Dried Fruit, Sheeting, Fish, Saddlery, Domestic Liquors, Marble—dress'd, Nails, Steel, Stoves, Tallow, Tin, Wool, Tobacco, Vegetables ½ rates, ℔ 100 lbs. | 55 | 34 |
| THIRD CLASS. Molasses, Hides, Fruit, Hair, Oil, Oysters, Rags, Rice, Sashes, Shrubbery, Stone, Cider, Vinegar, Lime, Marble—undressed, ℔ 100 lbs. | 40 | 26 |

### WILMINGTON MARKET, Feb. 27.

[Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.]

BACON—
N. C., hog round, 10 a 10½
Western Sides, 10 a 11
" Shoulders, 10 a 10½
LARD, N.C. 11 a 11½
BUTTER, 25 a 30
BEESWAX, 23 a 25
CANDLES—
Adam'tine, 30 a 33
Sperm, 35 a 45
CORN, 70 a 75
COFFEE—
Rio, 12½a 13½
Lagura, 13 a 14
COTTON, 9½a 10
N. C. SHEETINGS, 7½a 8
" YARN, 17 a 17½
FEATHERS, 42 a
FLOUR—
N. C R R. 7.75 a8.00
HAY—
N. C., 1.40 a1.45
LIME, 1.15 a1.25
MOLASSES—
Cuba, 38 a 40
NAILS, 5 a
TURPENTINE—
Yellow dip, 2.50 a
Virgin, a2.00
Hard, 1.50 a
TAR, 2.00 a2.00
ROSIN—
No. 1, 1.50 a2.37½
" 2, 1.15 a1.50
Common, 1.72 a1.00
SPIRITS—
Turp'tine, a 38
POTATOES—
Bbls., a3.50
RICE, 5½a
SALT—
Alum, 50 a
Sack, 1.10 a1.15
SUGAR—
Churified, 11 a 11½
P. R., 9½a 10½
DRIED APPLES—
pr bus. 3 a 4
Peeled peaches,
" 6 a 6
Unpeeled, 3 a 3½
BRANDY—
Peach, 75 a 87½
Apple, 50 a 60

### NORFOLK MARKET, Va., Feb. 23.

[Reported by ROWLAND & BROTHERS.]

BACON—
Hams, a 14
Hog round, 12 a 12½
BEANS—
White, 1.75 a2.00
B. E. PEAS, 95 a1.00
BUCKWHEAT—
Bag, 94 a
BUTTER—
Goshen 28 a 30
Glade, 23 a 26
LARD—
No 1 & 2, 12 a 12½
DRIED APPLES—
per bushel,
28 lbs. 95 a1.00
Peaches, peeled,
p bus 40 lbs, a3.25
BEESWAX, a 24
COTTON, 9½a 9¾
CORN—
White, 60 a
Mixed, 60 a
Yellow, 65 a
FLAXSEED, 1.70 a1.80
FLOUR—
Fine, 8 a 8½
Superfine, 8½ a 8¾
Extra, 9½a 9¾
Family, 10½a 10¾
HAY—
Cargo, 1.04 a1.40
OATS, a 37½
SALT—
Fine ℔ sack,
1.75 a
Ground Alum,
1.20 a
SUGAR—
Refined, 10 a 10½
Crushed, 11 a 11½
SHINGLES—
Heart, 12 in
bunch, 7.00 a
Sap " " 4.50 a5.00
WHISKEY, 33 a
LIME—
Camden, a1.00

Breadstuffs have declined considerably within the week. Prices of flour have kept up with us on account of other places being shut up by the ice. The present mild weather will open them, when it must decline at least 50 ¢ bbl. to correspond with prices elsewhere. Cotton is not so brisk at quotations. Naval stores remain dull and neglected.

### GREENSBORO MARKET, Feb. 27.

[Reported by RANKIN & McLEAN.]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BACON, | 12 a 18 | HIDES— | |
| BEEF, | 4 a 5 | Green, | a 5 |
| BEESWAX, | a 20 | Dried, | a 20 |
| BUTTER, | 15 a 16 | HAY, | 50 a 60 |
| COFFEE, | a 16 | LARD, | 12 a 15 |
| CANDLES— | | MOLASSES, | 60 a 62 |
| Tallow, | 22 a 25 | NAILS, | 6 a 7 |
| Adam'tine, | 33 a 40 | OATS, | a 40 |
| Sperm, | 55 a 60 | PEAS— | |
| CORN— | | Yellow, | 62 a 75 |
| Meal, (50 lb per bus.) | 62 a 75 | White, | 75 a 80 |
| CHICKENS, | 10 a 12 | PORK, | a 8 |
| APPLES— | | RAGS, | 2 a 3 |
| Peeled, | a 62 | RICE, | 8 a 10 |
| PEACHES— | | SALT, | a3.00 |
| Peeled, | 2.00 a2.25 | SUGAR— | |
| Unpeeled, | a 75 | Brown, | a 12 |
| EGGS, | a 12 | Loaf, | a 15 |
| FEATHERS, | a 40 | Crushed, | a 15 |
| FLOUR, | 7.00 a8.00 | Clarified, | a 14 |
| FLAXSEED, | a1.00 | TALLOW, | 14 a 15 |
| WHEAT, | 1.25 a1.37 | WOOL, | 25 a 30 |

Prices on all produce are tending downward.

### FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, Feb. 25.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BACON, | 12 a | LARD, | 12½a |
| BEESWAX, | 24 a 25 | MOLASSES— | |
| CANDLES— | | Cuba, | 47 a 50 |
| Fay. fact'ry, | 20 a | N. Orleans, | 60 a 60 |
| Adamantine, | 30 a 32 | NAILS, | 5½a |
| Sperm, | 35 a 50 | SALT— | |
| COFFEE— | | Liverpool, sack, | 1.75 a0.00 |
| Rio, | 12½a 13½ | Alum, bushel, | 75 a |
| Laguira, | 14 a 15 | FLAXSEED, | 1.55 a |
| St. Domingo, | | CLOVER SEED, ℔ lb. | 12½a 15 |
| COTTON— | | BRANDY— | |
| Fair to good, | 8½a 8¾ | Peach, | a 80 |
| Ord. to mid., | 8 | Apple, | a 65 |
| COTTON YARNS— | | N. C. WHISKEY, | 50 a 60 |
| No. 5 to 10, | 17 a 18 | SUGAR— | |
| FEATHERS, | 40 | Loaf, | 12½a |
| FLOUR— | | Crushed, | 12½a |
| Family, | 7.75 a | St. Croix, | a 10 |
| Superfine, | 7.50 a | Porto Rico, | 9 a 10½ |
| Fine, | 7.25 a | N. Orleans, | 8 a 9 |
| Scratched, | 7.00 a | TALLOW, | 11 a 12 |
| CORN, | 70 a 75 | TOBACCO— | |
| WHEAT, | 1.50 a | Leaf, | a |
| OATS, | 50 a | Manufact'd | 12½a 40 |
| PEAS, | 75 a | WOOL, | 14 a 15 |
| RYE, | 1.00 a1.10 | | |
| HIDES— | | | |
| Dry, | a 11 | | |
| Green, | 4 a 5 | | |

### BALTIMORE MARKET, Feb. 20.

*Flour and Meal.*—The Flour market this morning was again dull, and prices are tending downward. Shippers not much inclined to purchase except at low figures. Nothing done in Howard street or Ohio—the stock of each light. Holders were asking $7 50, without being able to find purchasers. A sale of 1,000 bbls City Mills at $7, which is a decline of 37½ cents per bbl. since Saturday, and 25 cents below the quotations of yesterday. No sales since early change, buyers holding off. The New York dispatch exhibits no change there. A sale late yesterday afternoon of 200 bbls Howard street at $7 50—nothing done to-day.

*Grain.*—Wheat—Market dull to-day and prices further declined; not much disposition to purchase except for milling purposes. About 2,000 bushels offered and mostly sold, white at 1 55@1 62 to $1 65, as to quality. Red at 1 48@1 53 to $1 55 per bushel, showing a decline of 3 to 4 cts. per bushel; prices, however, are unsettled. Corn—The market is steady, but void of activity. About 6,000 bushels offered to-day, and partly sold, white at 55 cents, measurement, and weight at 56 cents; yellow at 58 cents, measurement, and weight at 58@59 cents per bushel. Oats—About 1,300 bushels offered to-day, and sales of Maryland at 35@37½ cents; and choice Ohio will bring 38@39 cents per bushel. Rye—About 1,600 bushels offered to-day, and sales of 1,500 bushels Pennsylvania at $1. We quote Maryland and Virginia at 95@98 cents, nominally; Ohio at 98c to $1 per bushel.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—The markets are unsettled by the steamer's news. Holders of Howard street flour ask $6,75 but buyers only offer $6,25. Wheat has declined—white $1.55. No sales. Corn lower—yellow 54(@57 cents. Provisions unchanged.

New York, Feb. 25.—Flour declined—State $7, Ohio $8, Southern $8.81. Nothing done in Wheat. Corn lower—mixed 75 cents. Pork drooping. Beef and Lard unchanged. Whisky—Ohio 30½ cents. Stocks dull.—Virginia sixes 95½.


**J. L. HENDRIX,**
*(Formerly of Greensboro', N. C.,)*
WITH
J. W. GAMBLE, PROPRIETOR
PLANTER'S HOTEL,
(9:tf) CHARLESTON, S. C.

TO MECHANICS,
**Inventors and Manufacturers.**

ELEVENTH YEAR!

PROSPECTUS OF THE
**SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.**

THIS work differs materially from other publications, being an ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemic Arts, Industrial, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill-Work, and all interests which the light of PRACTICAL SCIENCE is calculated to advance.

Every number of the *SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN* contains Eight Large Pages, of reading, abundantly illustrated with *ENGRAVINGS*,—all of them engraved expressly for this publication.

All the most valuable patented discoveries are delineated and described in its issues, so that, as respects inventions, it may be justly regarded as an *ILLUSTRATED REPERTORY*, where the inventor may learn what has been done before him in the same field which he is exploring, and where he may bring to the world a knowledge of his own achievements.

*REPORTS OF U. S. PATENTS* granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the PATENT CLAIMS. These Claims are published in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN in advance of all other papers.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and *People in every progression of life*, will find the Scientific American to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them Hundreds of Dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate. Much might be added in this Prospectus, to prove that the Scientific American is a publication which every Inventor, Mechanic, Artisan, and Engineer in the United States should patronize; but the publication is so thoroughly known throughout the country, that we refrain from occupying further space.

TERMS:—$2 a year; $1 for half a year.

Southern, Western, Canada Money, or Post Office Stamps taken at their par value for subscriptions. Letters should be directed (invariably post-paid to

MUNN & CO.,
(9:6t) 128 Fulton street, New York.

HERRING—fresh Mullets and Mackerel, just received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

## Original Poetry.

FOR THE TIMES.

### LILLY.

BY ROB. G. STAPLES.

The bright young flower has faded
'Neath adversity's dark sun;—
And Lilly's life is ended,
Ere its course was scarce begun.
One little chair is vacant,
One tiny voice no more
Is heard in silvery accents,
Round the white wash'd cottage door.

Our Lilly, bright and beauteous,
Sleeps beneath the heavy sod,
And, warm friends, mourn her departed;
Yet she only rests with God:
Then comfort, ye parents weary—
In a more congenial clime,
There blows a beauteous flower,
Beyond the shores of time.

## Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well understood. It is the sunny side of existence."

GREENSBOROUGH, FEB. 23.

☞ The last two days have been so pleasant, that it makes every one feel happy, if the expression of the features and lightness of the footfall, are anything to judge from. Our streets have been filled with ladies, and every face we meet bears a sunny smile. They have been compelled to stay in-doors so long they could not be otherwise than cheerful, were they to try. And their presence, like the merry singing spring-bird, has made every one else happy. The merchant's face is bright with joy at the thought of again getting a customer; the boys, (we beg pardon,) we should have said *gentlemen* are beginning to realize "the good time" which has been so long coming, for well they know the best place to stand on the sidewalks. Our hitherto long and ministerial-looking face has been rounded, and we think improved, by an occasional smile; for *we* hope the unusual hard winter will suggest to them the propriety of taking the sage advice of our fair friend Miss SALLY ANN, which appeared some time since in this column.

We are not half through yet, but are compelled to stop for want of time. There are several improvements we wish to suggest in our town, provided, the *latest fashion* in dresses should be generally adopted, and will, in our next, discuss the matter at length.

Better trust all, and be deceived,
And weep that trust, and that deceiving,
Than doubt one heart that if believed
Had blessed one's life with truth believing.

Oh, in this mocking world so fast
The doubting fiend o'ertakes our youth!
Better be cheated to the last,
Than lose the blessed hope of truth.

[*Frances Ann Butler.*

### Home Politeness.

Why not be polite? how much does it cost to say 'I thank you?' Why not practice it at home? to your husbands? to your domestics? If a stranger does you some little act of courtesy, how sweet the smiling acknowledgment! If your husband, ah! it is a matter of course; no need of thanks.

Should an acquaintance tread on your dress, your best, very best, how profuse are you with your 'never mind, don't think of it, I don't care at all;' if a husband does it, he gets a frown; if a child, it is chastised.

'Ah! these are little things,' say you. They tell mightily upon the heart, let me assure you, little as they are.

A gentleman stops at a friend's house and finds it in confusion. He don't see anything to apologize for,—never think of such matters. Everything is all right—cold supper, cold room, crying children—perfectly comfortable. Goes home, where the wife has been taking care of the sick ones, and working her life almost out. Don't see why things can't be kept in order—there never were such cross children before. No apologies accepted at home.

Why not be polite at home? Why not use freely that golden coin of courtesy? How sweetly they sound, those little words, 'I thank you,' or 'you are very kind.' Doubly, yes, thrice sweet from the lips we love, when her smiles make the eye sparkle with the light of affection.

Be polite to your children. Do you expect them to be mindful of your welfare? to grow glad at your approach? to bound away to do your pleasure before the request is half spoken? Then with all your dignity and authority mingle politeness; give it a niche in your household temple. Only then will you have learned the true secret of sending out into the world really finished ladies and gentlemen.

What we say, we say unto all—be polite.

ENTHUSIASTIC.—"Do you love me Simon?" "Do I love you!—ask the sun if it loves the flowers—ask a cold kitten if she loves a warm brick!—love you—show me the man who says I don't and I'll cave in his head with a cistern pole!

WHETHER objects give rise to terror or not, depends a good deal on their colour. Ghosts would lose all their frightfulness, if they could only be induced to dress in black dress coats instead of white.

WAYS OF COMMITTING SUICIDE.—Wearing thin shoes on damp nights in rainy weather.

Building on the air tight principle.

Leading a life of enfeebling, stupid laziness, and keeping the mind in an unnatural excitment by reading trashy novels.

Going to balls in all sorts of weather, in the thinnest possible dress. Dancing till in a perspiration, and then going home through the damp air.

Sleeping on feather beds in seven by nine bedroms.

Surfeiting on hot and very highly stimulating dinners.

Beginning in childhood on tea, and going on from step to step, through coffee, chewing tobacco, smoking and drinking.

Marrying in haste, getting an uncongenial companion, and living the rest of his life in mental dissatisfaction.

Keeping children quiet by teaching them to suck candy.

Eating without time to masticate the food.

Allowing love of gain to absorb our minds, so as to leave no time to attend to our health.

Following an unhealthy occupation because money can be made at it.

Tempting the appetite with nicities when the stomach says no.

A late writer says that Americans become jolly only when annoyed by difficulties. This is so. Surround the "children of the eagle" with comfort, and they become as taciturn as lobsters. Toss the same children, however, into the midst of a railroad break-down, or snag them for a week on a Mississippi "sawyer," and they will unbend their faces, and become as full of hilarity as a bottle of champagne. In our opinion, the American never appears to more cheerful advantage than when wrestling with an ox-team, against the odds and bluster of a full-grown snowstorm.

THE WORLD'S OPINION.—A mean man is a person with a small income who lives within it.

Without application, the finest talents are worthless, and with it the humblest are valuable.

A TEMPERANCE NOTION.—Why is a sot so generally called a drunken dog? Is it not by reason of the habit which most dogs have, of getting under the table?

The following is one of the toasts given at the celebration of the Fourth of July, out west: "American Youth—May their ambition reach as high as their standing collars."

WHERE ARE THEY?—A friend says he has often heard people talk of the fore-quarters of the globe, but never heard mention of the hind-quarters, and wants to know where they are.—*Pick.*

GEOGRAPHICAL OBSERVATIONS.—Captain Ross, when he visited the North Pole, took Chili on his way, and though he doubled the Cape, still felt cold about the shoulders.

Mr. Jaycocks changed his boarding-house, the other day, because his landlord would persist in bringing sausages home in his hat. Mr. Doyle left because Mrs. Slocum objected to his driving nails in the bureau to hang his boots on.

ORNAMENTAL—The Lynn News tells a good story of two boys, one of whom was boasting of his father's house. "It's got a cupola," says he, "and it's going to have something else." "What is it?" asked his interested companion. "Why, I heard father tell mother this morning that it's going to have a *mortgage* on it!"

No principle is so powerful for good in the education of mind; as that of intelligent kindness—the love which, while it does not overlook wrong doing, shows that it is not quenched by it—and that furnishes a constant and powerful impulse to goodness.

An old fellow, who become weary of his life, thought he might as well commit suicide, but he didn't wish to go without forgiving all his enemies. So, at the last moment, he removed the noose from his neck, saying to himself: "I never can or will forgive old Noah for letting the copper head snakes get into the ark. They have killed $2000 worth of my cattle, and when he and I meet there'll be a general fuss."

Strict buisness man—"Patrick, hereafter I want you to commence work at five and quit at seven."

Patrick—"Sure an, would'nt it be as well if I'd commence in the morning at seven and leave off at five in the evening?"

The young man who says the world owes him a living, and who don't appear to get it is about to bring suit "to recover."

If women knew their power, and wished to exert it, they would always show sweetness of temper, for then they are irresistible.


# JOB PRINTING.

Having just established a Printing Office in Greensborough, with

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

# JOB TYPE,

Selected with great care, to suit the times and please the taste of our people, we respectfully call attention to the same and solicit A TRIAL.

ORDERS FOR

| | |
|---|---|
| PAMPHLETS, | CLERKS' BLANKS, |
| HANDBILLS, | SHERIFF'S do. |
| CARDS, | CONSTABLES' do. |
| LABELS, | ATTORNEYS' do. |

OR FOR

## Any other kind of Work,

Required by the business Community, will be executed with

Neatness, Correctness, Dispatch AND PUNCTUALITY.

TIMES OFFICE.

*Market Street, Greensboro', N. C.*

Jan. 1, 1856.

**Valuable Land for Sale**—By virtue of a Deed in Trust, executed by Richard Fox, on the 30th of August 1853, for certain purposes therein stated, and registered in the Register's office for Guilford county, N. C., the undersigned Trustee will sell to the highest bidfier on a credit of twelve months, with interest, at the Court house door in Greensboro' Guilford county, N. C., on Wednesday the 5th of march 1856, that valuable tract of land on the waters of Richland creek, 3½ miles south west of Jamestown, 8 miles east of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, and within 1½ miles of the N. C. Rail Road, known as the Bundy or Fox place, containing about 400 acres. On this tract there is valuable water power, the land well adapted to the cultivation of Tobacco, &c. It is seldom that such property is in the market. Persons desirous of purchasing land would do well to examine this tract previous to day of sale.

JAMES SLOAN, Trustee.

Greensboro' Feb. 6, 1856.—6-4w.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS. WM. T. CARRINGTON.

**WILLIAMS & CARRINGTON,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
*Shockoe Slip, Richmond, Va.,*

GIVE particular attention to the sale of TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, and every description of Country Produce. All packages of Merchandise, &c., forwarded with dispatch. 8:6ms.

**ALBUMS.**

The Ladies Tablet of Friendship, Mementoe's of Friendship, Memorie's Leaves, The Lady's Album, Album of Poetry, Jenny Lind. For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

**T. C. & B. G. WORTH,**
COMMISSION & FORWARDING.
**MERCHANTS.**
Wilmington, N. C. 1:1y.

**GRAND COMBINATION.**

FOR the especial benefit of the reading public, the Publishers of the Times have made arrangements by which they can furnish the principal Literary Journals and Magazines at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Any person sending us $10 will receive one copy of the Times and a full set of the British Reviews and Blackwood, as republished by L. Scott & Co., for one year. For $4 we will send the Times and either of the following $3 Magazines for on year; Southern Literary Messenger; Godey's Lady's Book; Harper's, Magazine; Graham's Magazine; and Frank Leslies, Gazette of Fashions. For $3 we will send one copy of the Times and the Christian Album.

JUST TO HAND. 25 North Carolina Readers, No. 1. 25 do " No. 2, Published by A. S. Barnes, & Co., N. York. These Readers are adapted to C. Schools. and recommended by C. H. Wiley, State Supt. For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

**Molasses,** new Crop, just received an for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

TEXT Books, used in Colleges and Common Schools, kept constantly on hand by E. W. OGBURN.

# The Times:

**An Independent and Literary JOURNAL,**

*Devoted to News, Internal Improvements, Education, Agriculture, Manufacture, Commerce & The Markets.*

WE *know* that the interests of the People of our State demand such a paper, and believing that one free from the political strifes and quarrels of the day, devoted to such topics, will be the kind they desire, we confidently enter upon this enterprise with the assurance of meriting and meeting their approbation and support. Our object is to make the Times the mirror of the State, in which all can see their true interests held up and encouraged.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

To this subject we expect to devote as much space as a full statement of the various operations will require; for as our works of improvements advace, so do all the other interests of the State.

EDUCATION.

It is a source of regret to all interested in the educational interests of our State, (and who is not?) that our papers are so much devoted to party politics, &c., that this great cause has been too much neglected; we propose, therefore, to devote to this subject, a portion of our space. We will foster and carefully note the advancement of Education, not only in our higher Schools, but also in our Common Schools.

AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURE AND COMMERCE.

At this stage of our history, are commanding the attention of all our good State and money-loving citizens. Therefore, the Markets will be reported with care, and all items, calculated to throw light on either of those inseperable branches of industry, will be carefully gleaned and inserted every week.

**TERMS.**

The Times is printed weekly in Greensborough, N. C., on new material, and contains as much reading matter as any paper in the State, for $2.00 per annum in advance.

6 copies to one address,.....$10.00
10 copies,.....$15.00

E. W. OGBURN,
C. C. COLE,
J. W. ALBRIGHT.

☞ We will be under lasting obligations to all Editors who will be kind enough to insert this prospectus, and we will try to return the compliment.

Greensboro', N. C., Jan. 1 1856.

BURNING FLUID—Warranted not to char the wick. For sale at the Drug Store of Feb. 15, 1856. T. J. PATRICK.

# Garden Seeds.

FROM the well known Seed Gardens of Comstock Ferre & Co., Withersfield, Conn., established over thirty years.

Asparagus Seed,
" Root.
Bunch Beans,
" Early China.
" " Valentine.
" " Yellow Six Weeks.
" " Mohawk.
" Large White Kidney.
Pole Beans,
" Large Lima.
" White Cranberry.
Beet,
" Finest Early Blood Turnip.
" Early Yellow Turnip.
" Long Blood Red.
Borecole or Kale,
" Curled Scotch
Cabbage,
" Early York.
" " Sugarloaf.
" " Drumhead.
" Large English Drumhead.
" " Flat Dutch.
*Comstock's Premium Flat Dutch.*
Fine Drumhead Savoy.
Red Dutch, for pickling.
Cauliflower,
" Fine early London.
Carrot,
" Long Orange.
Celery,
" White Solid.
" New Silver Giant, Solid.
Cucumber,
" Early Russian—earliest known.
" " Frame.
" " Cluster.
" " White Spine, very fine,
" Extra Long Green Turkey.
" Gherkin, or West India.
Egg Plant,
" Large Purple.
Indian Corn,
" Early Red Cob Sweet.
" Large Sweet or Sugar.
Okra, Large White.
Parsnip, Long Smooth.
Lettuce,
" Early White Cabbage.
" " Curled Silesia.
" Versailles,
" Brown Dutch.
" Ice Cos.
Melon,
" Green Citron.
" Nutmeg.
" Large yellow Canteloup.
" Large Musk.
Mustard,
" White,
" Brown.
Onion Seed,
" Wethersfield Large Red.
" New Danvers Yellow.
" Silver Skin.
Onion Sets,
" Silver Skin.
" Wethersfield Large Red.
Peas,
" Extra Early May.
" Early Warwick,
" " Frame, or June.
" Large White Marrowfat.
Pepper,
" Large Bull-nose, or Bell.
Rhubarb,
" Myatt's Victoria
Radish,
" Early Short-top Long Scarlet.
" " Scarlet Turnip.
" White Turnip.
Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.
Squash,
" Early Yellow Bush Scollop.
" " Bush Summer Crookneck.
Tomato,
" Large Red.
" " Smooth, or Round Red.
" " Yellow.
Turnip,
" Early Flat Dutch, or Spring.
" Large White Flat.
Onion Setts.

All the above seeds are now open and for sale. Orders by Mail promptly attended to

T. J. PATRICK.

Greensbro', N. C. Feb., 1856.

CATALOGUE
OF
Fresh Garden Seeds
FOR SALE BY
**P. C. PORTER,**

Asparagus.
Beans, Early 6 weeks.
" Valentine.
" White Marrowfat.
" Mohawk.
" Refugee, or 1-000 to 1.
" Large White Kidney.
Beets, Early blood Turnip.
" White Sugar.
Brocoli, Early White.
Cabbage, Early York.
" Sugar Loaf.
" Large Flat Dutch.
" Drumhead.
" " Savoy.
Cauliflower, Large late.
Carrot, long Orange.
" White Field.
Celery, White Solid.
Cress, Curled.
Cucumber, early frame.
" Russian.
" Cluster.
" Long Green.
" Gherkin.
Egg Plant, Purple.
" " White.
Onion Setts.
Corn, Early Sugar.
" Tuscarora.
" Canada Prolific.
Lettuce, Early Curled.
" White Cabbage.
Melons, Green Citron.
" Large Cantelope.
" " Musk.
" Water, Mt. sweet
Mustard, White.
" Black.
Okra, White.
Parsley, Curled.
Parsnip, long smooth.
Pepper, long Cayenne.
Peas, Early May.
" Large White Marrow.
" Dwarf Sugar, or Eatable Pod.
Pumpkin, Cheese.
Radish, Red Turnip.
" Early Short top Long Scarlet.
Salsify, Vegetable Oyster.
Squash, Early Crook Neck.
Tomato, Large Red.
" " Yellow.
Turnip, Early Flat Dutch.
Large White flat.

Warranted the Growth of 1855, just received at the DRUG STORE on East Market, Greensborough, N. C.

Feb. 11, 1856. 7:4t.

NEW BOOKS—JUST RECEIVED.—Rose Clark, Fanny Fern; Good Time Coming; Mimic Life; A Basket of Chips; The Home Garner; Lloyd's Steamboat Directory and Disasters on the Western Waters; Napoleon at St. Helena; American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge; The Memors of Susan Allibone, A Life hid with Christ; Whateley's Good and Evil Angels; Whateley's Future State. For sale by E. W. OGBURN.
Jan. 23, 1856.

**H. C. FREEMAN,**
WITH
ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
SILK GOODS,
*No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia.*
1856. 2-1y

J. D. CUMMING. C. W. STYRON.

**CUMMING & STYRON,**
**Commission and Forwarding**
**MERCHANTS,**
WILMINGTON, N. C.
August. 1:8ms.

FISH—fresh Mullets and Mackerel, just received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

TO COMMON SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

By an act of the last Legislature the time of holding elections for Committee men, was changed to the first Saturday in April, the Committee then chosen, to commence their term of office, on the first monday in May following.

The Committee men now in office, will continue until others are chosen.

E. W. OGBURN Chn.

1856. **ANNUALS.** 1856.

The Mignorette, The Golden Gift, The Ladie's Wreath, The Ladie's Gift, The Casket, Magnolia, Garland, Amaranth, Token of Friendship, Perpetual Keepsake.

For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

**G. H. KELLEY & BROTHER,**
DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
*No. 11 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.*

WILL keep constantly on hand, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter, Lard, Soaps, Crackers, Starch, Oils, Snuffs, &c., &c.

REFERENCES.—O. G. Parsley, President of Commercial Bank, John McRae, President of Bank of Wilmington, of Wilmington; A. M. Gorman, Rev. R. T. Heflin, of Raleigh; J. & F. Garrett, David McKnight, of Greensborough. 8:1y.

SIGN OF THE SKELETON WAGON.

**SOUTHERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.**

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Merchants and Planters, that he has opened a Repository for the sale of Carriages, Buggies, Harness, &c., at No. 26 Beekman Street, running through to 18 Spruce Street—entrance on Either Street.

The main floor, (185 feet in length,) affords ample room for keeping always on hand, a large and complete assortment of every description and variety.

Having learned the trade in the Factory of shefather, he is practically familiar with every te iartment in the business, and is therefore and led to oversee orders for any kind of work pne usted to him, and superintend every stage of its manufacture.

His long residence in the South and West, and intimate knowledge of every section, and his experience while with Messrs. Baldwin & Starr, and Messrs. Frothingham, Newell & Co., gives him many advantages in the selections required for the different parts of the country. Also, an acquaintance with the character of Work, Draft, Track, Height of Wheels, quality and size of Springs and Axles necessary for the particular localities.

Particular attention paid to special orders, either through merchants or to the subscriber direct, and all prices guaranteed to be as low as the work can possibly be furnished, and which will be equal, in every respect, to that of the very best and oldest city or country establishments.

26 Beekman Street is within a few doors of the Park, on the South-East side, across from the Astor House, and in a line from Park Place, Murray, Warren and Chamber Sts., near the Brick Church, Lovejoy's and Clinton Hotels.

Having convenient office accommodations, and papers from the Southern Cities and Towns, he trusts that he may have the pleasure of a call from his friends, and from those who will do him the favor to examine his assortment, and being the only establishment adapted to the Southern Trade, in the lower part of the City, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

He begs to refer those unacquainted with him, to any of the Jobbing Houses in New York City, engaged in the Southern or Western Trade.

Great care will be taken in packing and engaging Freight, Insurance, &c. A discount allowed to the trade.

Respectfully, your obedient Servant,
WM. L. McDONALD.

N. B.—WM. L. McDONALD takes pleasure in referring to the Merchants of Greensboro'.

New York, January, 1856. 5-2m

**ROWLAND & BROTHERS,**
**Commission Merchants,**
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, advantageously, any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience with every facility and ability enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for, and refer to among many others:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. THOS. RUFFIN, | Alamance, |
| JOHN NEWLIN, | do |
| P. A. HOLT, | do |
| W. R. ALBRIGHT, | do |
| J. H. HAUGHTON, | Chatham, |
| A. H. LINDLEY, | do |
| P. C. CAMERON, | Orange, |
| JOHN F. LYON, | do |
| W. J. BINGHAM, | do |
| JOHN LONG, | Randolph, |
| E. G. READE, | Person, |
| G. & H. WILLIAMS, | do |

Feb. 6. 6::1yr.

# Cabinet Furniture,

MADE AND SOLD BY
**PETER THURSTON,**
WEST STREET GRENSBOROUGH, N. C.

WHO keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, Marble Top Centre and Pier Tables; splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus and Work Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops; Secretaries and Book Cases of all kinds; bureaus an assortment—of every price and quality; Fine Mahogany Rocking Chairs with spring seats; Sofas, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands, &c.

All made as good and sold as low as Northern work.

Poplar, Birch, and Walnut Lumber,—and Country Produce at market prices,—taken in exchange for furniture. 1-tf.

# HELP
# Young America!!

ADAMS & STEINER would most respectfully inform the public, that they have opened a new Harness Establishment, in the town of Greensboro', on East Market street, a few doors below the Court House, in the building formerly occupied by C. A. Gillespie, where they would be pleased to have their friends call and examine their work, and hear their prices before purchasing elsewhere. Those who want, either single or double **harness,** of any quality, from the *plainest* to the *finest extra finish,* will lose nothing by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell their work, all of which is manufactured with their own hands, of the best materials, and in the most durable and tasty manner, on such terms as cannot fail to give general satisfaction. As they are just commencing their career in life, they hope their friends will manifest an interest in their success, in proportion to their own assiduity, industry and zeal, to merit their partiality, and a liberal support from those who stand in need of the articles they are engaged in manufacturing.

Greensboro', Feb. 1856. 7::1y.

GREENSBORO'
# Classical School.
TAUGHT BY
CHARLES W. HOLBROOK, A. M.

THE Spring Session will commence on Wednesday morning January 9th at 9 o'clock—at which time classes will be formed, and scholars of *any age* admitted.

It is very desirable that all should be present at the opening of the school, so that a proper classification can be made.

☞ TERMS, as follows, viz: Classical Department $21. English $13, payable always in advance.

January, 1856. 2-3m

**A. PERRY SPERRY,**
(Formerly of Greensborough, N. C.)
WITH
BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
*No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade Street,*
1856.] NEW YORK. [2-1y

E. **W. OGBURN,** dealer in School, Religious, Scientific, Standard, prose and Poetical Works in General Literature; Law Books, Miscellany, Albums, Music and Writing Port Folios, Writing Desks, Music and Musical Instruments, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c.

Greensborough, N. C.

Market Street, second square from the court house.

BURNING FLUID always on hand at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER
Greensboro', 1856. 1:6ms.

**NEW BOOKS.**

Life in California,
The Moral and Intellectual diversity of Races, The Philadelphia Housewife, Pepy's Diary of Correspondence 4 vol, Lippencott's Gazetteer of the world, Harpers Juvenile Library, 25 volume's of Cumming's works, My School and Schoolmasters, Poetry and Mistery of Dreams, Calafornia and its History, Dress a fine Art, Common place Book, Joan of Arc, Glenwood, Elie, Dove Cote, The Moral Probe, The old Homestead, The Ten years among the Mail-bags, The Cottage Gardner, Hidden Path, Amy Lee, Scenes in the life of our Saviour, Book of Bourdoir, Souvenier Gallery, Bears, Molley Kitty, Love of Country, The End—by Cummings. &c., &c., &c.

For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

December, 22nd, 1855.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. J. F. HOWLETT.

**J. W. HOWLETT & SON,**
**DENTISTS,**

Respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner.

They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty.

The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.

They have furnished their Operating Rooms [on Market Street two doors above the Bland House,] in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired.

January 1, 1856. 1-1y.

**CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.**
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH!
**GEO. E. L. HYATT,**
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-St. (near Chatham)
NEW YORK,

HAS now in store, and is constantly receiving *well-assorted Stock of Carpets, Oil-Cloths,* &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices, will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His Stock consists of *Rich Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpets In New Designs; Superior English and American 3 Ply, and Ingrain Carpets;* Comprising many New Patterns, made expressly for first class trade.—Also.

Twilled and Plain Venetian Hall and Stair Carpets.

Oil-Cloths, in widths from 2 to 24 feet in various qualities.

Rich Mosaic, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs and Door-Mats of different sorts.

Table and Piano of Choice Patterns.

4-4, 5-5 and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Mattings.

Window Shakes of Desirable Styles.

Stair Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores.

HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING.

Carhart & Nye's Power Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn Prison-made Brussels 3-ply. Ingrain and Venetian Carpets and Rugs.

All which will be fairly represented to purchasers, and sold at fair prices.

June 30, 1855, 1-8m.

JAMES M. HUGHES,
# Fashionable Tailor,
*(In J. McIvers' New Brick Building,) West Market, Greensboro', N. C.,*

WOULD respectfully return his thanks to the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed; and he hopes by diligence and punctuality, with his long experience in cutting and making, that he will continue to merit and receive a liberal patronage. He has a regularly established agency by which he receives the latest Paris, New York and Philadelphia fashions.

All work warranted to please in fit and durability. One trial is all that is asked to give satisfaction. Remember the stand—West Market, in J. McIvers' New Brick Building.

Jan., 1856. 4::1y

S. W. WESTBROOKS,
*Proprietor of the Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries,*

WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties o FRUIT TREES, embracing some 40,000 trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Appricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond; also, a choice assortment of Grapevines, Raspberries, Strawberries, etc., etc.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will recieve prompt attention and the trees neatly packed and directed to any part of the country.

P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied.

January, 1856. 2-tf

**A CALL FOR CASH.**

RANKIN & McLEAN, Respectfully invite all persons indebted to come forward and pay up as they are very much in need of cash. Those having open accounts who cannot now cash them will please come forward and close them by note. Those having notes of long standing failing to pay or renew them may expect to pay cost upon them, as they must have cash, at least in part, and their notes renewed. Interest will be charged upon all open accounts from Jany. 1st the usual time of settling. Jan., 1856.

GREENSBORO'
# Female College.

THE Spring Session of 1856, will commence on the 24th day of December, 1855.—There will be no vacation in Winter, except a few days for recreation at Christmas. All the departments of Instruction of the Institution, are now supplied with efficient and faithful Professors and Teachers. The First Class has been divided into two sections, for the accommodation of those who desire to prepare for the regular College Course. Girls under 14 years of age, will hereafter be received into the Institution.

Circulars will be sent, on application, to all persons desiring full information in reference to charges, course of study, &c.

T. M. JONES, Pres't. 1-tf.

OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE,
GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.

WE purpose protracting the present session until the 31st July—seven, instead of five months from the time of opening. This we shall do for the accommodation of those young men who engage in teaching during the fall and winter, and desire then to enter school during a term of five months. All who can reach us by the first Thursday in March, can have the advantages of a five-months session from that time. DAVID R. BRUTON,
*Principal.*

Oak Ridge, N. C., Feb. 11, '56. 7::2w

BLANK WARRENTS FOR SALE

# Normal College.
RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C.

THIS Institution is situated four miles from "High Point," on the North Carolina Rail Road, about one mile from the Western Plank Road, and eighteen, from Greensboro' The buildings which are now finished consist of an elegant brick edifice, three stories high, and of ample dimentions, well finished and furnished, together with extensive boarding arrangements both public and private. The Apparatus, made by Chamberlain and Ritchie, of Boston, is of the very best character; the Museum and all other appliances properly belonging to a College, are such as the spirit of the age demands. The extent, thoroughness and finish of Instruction are suited to the dignity of an enterprising State, and have been matured by the wisdom of a large board of Trustees, Headed by his Excellency the Governor, John A. Gilmer, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, &c. The Collegiate years is divided into three Terms of fourteen weeks each, a holyday of two weeks is given at Christmas, and one week about the fifth of April, but students from a distance are not expected to return home till the Summer vacation. The location is of easy access by rail and plank roads, within two days drive of the finest mountain scenery in the South, and is itself in a fine rolling country of first rate water and cheap living. The entire expense varies from about $31 to $40 per term, or from $93 to 120 dollars per annum. All money must be placed in the hands of the President, and if any pocket money is to be allowed, parents should give precise instructions as to the amount. Money sufficient to pay the Janitor's fee ($1 per term) and to purchase books must be deposited in advance, all other expenses are due at the end of the Term and must be promptly settled. Books can be obtained at the College, but clothing should always be furnished from home. All communications should be directed to "Normal College, N. C." Catalogues can be obtained by application to the President. The next Term will begin on the 12th, of September.

B CRAVEN, President.

August 1855. 1-4m.

# Another Great War!

Go into all sections of the country and make it known to all the world that the place to buy neat

**READY-MADE CLOTHING**
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
IS AT THE
**Clothing Emporium,**
*On Market Street, opposite the Farmers' Bank,*
GREENSBORO', N. C.

There is to be found the largest, cheapest and best assortment of any in the surrounding country: consisting, in part, of OVER COATS of every description: DOUBLE ditto; ALL WOOL Frock and Sack Coats; Casimer & Satinett Pants; all kinds of Vests; a general assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods—suitable sor Fall and Winter.

CALL AND SEE. No matter if you have to come 60 miles, the cheapness and durability of my goods will twice repay your expenses and trouble. SAMUEL ARCHER.

Jan. 1, 1856. 1-1y

HERRING'S
**Patent Champion Fire AND Burglar Proof Safes.**

THE great interest manifested by the public to procure more perfect security from Fire for valuable papers, such as Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Notes, and Books of Account, than the ordinary SAFES heretofore in use had afforded, induced the Subscribers to devote a large portion of time and attention during the past *fourteen years in making improvements and discoveries for this object,* and they now beg leave to assure their numerous friends, and the public generally, that their efforts have been crowned with complete success, and now offer the "Improved Herring's Patent World's Fair Premium Fire Proof Safe," as the CHAMPION SAFE OF THE WORLD, having been awarded Medals at both the World's Fair, London, 1851, and in New York, 1853, as superior to all others. It is now, undoubtedly, entitled to that appellation, and secured with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, (which also was awarded Medals as above,) forms the most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof Safes ever before offered to the Public.

The Subscribers also manufacture all kind of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for Brokers, Jewellers, and Private Families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other Valuables. And are also Patentees, (by purchase,) and Manufacturers of Jones' Patent Permutation Bank Lock.

SILAS C. HERRING & CO. PATENTEES,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 7 & 8 Water St. N. Y.

☞ Agent for North Carolina, J. R. BLOSSOM, Wilmington. 7::3m.

☞ *A Book for Every Methodist.* ☜

**"THE ANNALS**
*Of SOUTHERN METHODISM for* 1855." Edited by the Rev. CHARLES F. DEEMS, D.D.

THIS New Work embraces the *Statistics,* and a *great variety* of other *interesting information,* in *every department* of Southern Methodist operations, under the following general heads: I. The Episcopacy, II. Plan of Visitation, III. The Conferences, IV. Dedication of Churches, V. Revivals, VI. Missions, VII. Colleges, VIII. Sunday Schools, IX. Tract Society, X. Publishing House and Literary Notices, XI. Instruction of People of color, XII. Historical Sketches, XIII. Biographical Sketches, XIV. Personal Notices, XV. Bp. Andrew's Letters on California, XVI. Memorials of Bp. Capers, XVII. Miscellaneous, XVIII. Appendix—360 *pages, large* 12 *mo.*

PRICE $1, for which a copy will be sent prepaid. Bills on the Banks of North or South Carolina, or gold dollars, should be sent. ☞ *A liberal discount to booksellers and Ministers.* Address

CHARLES F. DEEMS.

Jan. 1856. (3:3ms) *Goldsboro', N. C.*

**NEW FIRM**—FASHIONABLE TAILORING.—HARRELL AND MORING, successors to J. G. Efland, having taken the shop formerly occupied by him, up stairs, opposite the Bland House, beg leave to inform the citizens of Greensboro' and the surrounding country, that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch.

Mr. Harrell having had several years' experience in some of the most fashionable establishments, and being a pupil of Mr. J. W. Albright of the far famed firm of Albright, Samiento & Co., of Philadelphia, flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed in the art of Garment Cutting, being regularly in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions.

All work done by us warranted to please. Give us a trial.

HARRELL & MORING
February, 1856. 6::1y.

*HENRICO PILE LOTION.*

THIS invaluable Lotion was discovered by a gentleman who had been afflicted with this most distressing complaint for fifteen years and having been entirely cured by its use, as well as many others who have tried its virtues, we recommend it to all who may be suffering with this annoying disease, assuring them that when used in accordance with the direction it has rarely failed to cure, and in no instance has it failed to give relief.

For sale at the Drug Store of,
W. C. PORTER.
Greensboro', N. C. 1:6ms.

TWELVE Sermons by Dr. Deems, Just received and for sale by
E. W. OGBURN.